

THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2707.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

COLSTON HALL.
OCTOBER 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1879.
MADAME ALBANI.
MADAME TREBELL.
MR. EDWARD LLOYD.
MR. SARTLEY.
MR. CHARLES HALL'S BAND OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Chorus—THE MEMBERS OF THE BRISTOL FESTIVAL CHOR.

Conductor—MR. CHARLES HALL.
"Season," "Walpurgis Night," "Elijah," "Hear my Prayer," Brahms's
"Rhapsody," "Mazurka," "Requiem," "Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' Beethoven's
"Choral Symphony," and "Messiah."
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION (Morning and Evening):—
1st Division. 2nd Division.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Single Ticket for any one Concert . . . 0 15 6 0 10 6
Four Tickets for any one Concert (except the "Messiah"), if applied for before October 7th . . . 2 10 0 1 10 0
Single Seat for any Seven Performances 4 0 0 3 3 0 2 2 0
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ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
During the TWENTY-NINTH SESSION, 1879-80, which will commence on the 1st of OCTOBER, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By E. Frankland, Ph.D. F.R.S.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Biology. By T. H. Huxley, LL.D. F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S., Chairman.
5. Mining. By John W. Judd, F.R.S.
6. Geology. By T. M. Goodere, M.A.
7. Applied Mechanics. By G. T. M. Goodere, M.A.
8. Physics. By Frederick Guthrie, Ph.D. F.R.S.
9. Mechanical Drawing. By Rev. J. H. Edgar, M.A.

The Lecture Fees for Students desirous of becoming Associates are 30s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20s. exclusive of the Laboratories.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 3s. and 4s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Customs, Acting Mining Agents and Managers may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Science Teachers are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees. For Particulars (free) or for Official Programmes (price 6d., by post, 7d.) apply to the Registrar, Royal School of Mines, Jernyngham-street, London, S.W. F. W. RUDLER, Registrar.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, on TUESDAY, September 23, to THURSDAY, September 25. Annual Subscription, Half-a-Guinea. Associateship, entitling to attend the Manchester Meeting, Five Shillings. Further particulars may be had from:

H. R. TEDDER, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, } Hon. Secs.
E. C. THOMAS, 15, South-square, Gray's Inn, } Association;
or from
C. W. SUTTON, Free Library, Manchester, } Hon. Secs.
G. L. CAMPBELL, Wigan, } Man. Com.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—In connexion with the MANCHESTER MEETING, September 23 to 25, there will be an EXHIBITION OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, CATALOGUES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, BINDING, &c.
Applications to be made to the LOCAL SECRETARIES, Free Library, Manchester.

CH. MERYON EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DOWDES-
WELL BEG TO ANNOUNCE that the EXHIBITION of this great
Engraver's Work WILL OPEN SHORTLY, at their FINE-ART GALLERY,
35, Chancery-lane.—List of Modern Engravings on application.

FINE ARTS.—MR. J. R. DICKSEE'S CLASSES
FOR LADIES for the study of the Dressed Living Model, Drawing
and Painting from the Cast, &c., meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
THE NEXT TERM will commence on SEPTEMBER 15th.
Prospectuses.—6, Fitzroy-square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY for the HIGHER
DEVELOPMENT OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 8, Weymouth-
street, Portland-place.

President.—MR. FRANKLIN TAYLOR.
Director.—MR. OSCAR BEILINGER.

The Academy is for Amateur and Professional Students. Fee, Six
Guineas per Term.
THE NEXT TERM will commence on SEPTEMBER 29th. Entrance
Days, SEPTEMBER 24th and 25th, from 10 till 5.
For Prospectuses and all particulars address the DIRECTOR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—A COURSE OF TWENTY-
FOUR LECTURES WILL BE DELIVERED BY J. H. LEVY, at
SOUTH PLACE INSTITUTE, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY EVENINGS,
at half-past seven o'clock. Fee for the Course, Five Shillings.
SYNOPSIS LECTURE will be delivered on TUESDAY,
September 24th, 1879, at 8 P.M. Admission Free.

With a view of extending the advantages of these Lectures, the Com-
mittee have decided to issue Course Tickets at half-price, viz., 2s. 6d., to
Working Men and Women, and Teachers in Public Schools. The Pro-
spectus, Syllabus, and Tickets may be obtained of any Member of the
Lecture Committee, at the Institute on the Evenings of the Lectures, or
upon application by post to the Hon. Secs.

MR. CONRAD THIES, 76, Graham-road, Hackney, E.

SUB-EDITOR.—WANTED, immediately, by old-
established Weekly Trade Journal, a competent, steady, and well-
recommended SUB-EDITOR. One with some technical knowledge
preferred.—Apply, with copies of recent testimonials, to W. E. F.,
44, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

LITERARY.—A Gentleman, aged 26, desires
OCCUPATION as LIBRARIAN, in either a Public or Private
Library, or to engage in any other Literary Work. Full references.—
Address P. F. S., Deacon's Advertising Office, 154, Leadenhall-street,
London, or the Provincials would be entertained, but preference given to
the former.

REPORTER, who has been engaged as Sub-
Editor and Editor, desires RE-ENGAGEMENT. Used to Descrip-
tive Topical Articles and Leader Writing. Certified Teacher of short-
hand. Age 35, steady, and in good health. Will take moderate salary for a
permanency.—Address XAVIER FIELD, 9, Grafton-street East, Tottenham-
court-road, London, W.

A YOUNG ENGLISH BARRISTER, holding a
Government Appointment, belonging to a leading West-End Con-
servative Club, can supply a Weekly or Bi-Weekly LONDON LETTER.
Terms moderate.—Address B. C. A., No. 651, 6, Catherine-street, Strand.

A LITERARY MAN, CLERGYMAN, or
STUDENT, may find the most desirable HOME in the family of a
gentleman resident in one of the best squares near the British Museum.
By letter only.—S. R., care of Mr. O. Osborne, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

PARTNER WANTED BY A PUBLISHER (Capital,
500, to 1,000,) to produce and publish several periodical Publica-
tions. Premises central.—B. B., 24, Salisbury-street, Strand.

A PRACTICAL PUBLISHER will shortly require
RE-ENGAGEMENT. Thoroughly experienced in Advertising
matters, has travelled throughout the Provinces in the Trade. Age 40.
High-class Testimonials.—E. S., Alwyne-villas, Canbury, N.

A YOUNG MAN wants EMPLOYMENT as
Author's or Publisher's Assistant-Secretary. Companion willing to
travel, or any Literary Work. Highest references.—W. V., City News-
rooms, 5, St. Bride-street, E.C.

TO AUTHORISTS.—SHORT LEADERS, on Poli-
tical and Social Topics, WANTED by a Weekly Liberal Newspaper.
—Specimens and terms, which must be moderate, to ADVERTISER, care of
Messrs. Clarke, Son & Platt, 55, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

TO AUTHORS.—WANTED, ORIGINAL SERIAL
STORIES—about 3 vols. length—for two Popular Periodicals.—
Send MSS. to J. D., 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

A LADY, having the care of Two Indian Children,
wishes to meet with a few Indian or others, to CARE for and
EDUCATE with them. Superior Education, combined with a thoroughly
comfortable Home, and strict attention to Health. Boys and 10; Girls
any age.—For terms and references apply to Miss A. M. COOKE, 61, White
Ladies-road, Clifton, Bristol.

THE WIDOW of a well-known PHYSICIAN
desires to receive into her Family a YOUNG LADY who may seek
a Home in London for the purpose of Art or other Studies. Exceptional
advantages offered.—Address Mrs. L., 68, Belgrave Park, London, N.W.

SCHOOL TRANSFER.—A Lady, who has con-
ducted a First-class School for twenty-one years, wishes to retire,
and would be happy to meet with a SUCCESSOR. A Lady and her
Daughter, or Sister, who may wish to establish themselves, would find it
an excellent opening.—Apply by letter to W., care of Messrs. Hutchins,
Piccadilly, London.

HOME for INVALID (superior) with a Middle-
aged Married Medical Man, in a healthy W. Suburb. Every pos-
sible comfort offered. Terms, from Three Guineas per Week.—YVARS,
Hunt's, 2, Colville-square-terrace, W.

EXCHANGE.—A Clergyman who has a Prepara-
tory School, near London (terms 80 to 120 Guineas per annum),
wishes to place a boy, aged fifteen (Home Counties preferred), with a
gentleman who takes a few Pupils of that age, and to receive in EX-
CHANGE a younger boy.—Address Rev. A. B., Messrs. Deacon's Adver-
tisement Office, 154, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR, having Five Years'
experience in First-class Schools in France, wishes for ENGAGE-
MENTS. Private Lessons or Schools attended, or Resident Master's
place accepted. Highest references.—M. DUBOIS, F.S.G.L., 20,
Hollydale-road, Queen's-road, Peckham.

TUTORSHIP WANTED BY A SWISS UNI-
VERSITY MAN (Prizeman).—Good Classics; thorough French and
German; English subjects; superior Music. Best references.—Address
W. F., 1, Elworthy-terrace, Primrose-hill, London, N.W.

SCARBOROUGH.—A MARRIED TUTOR, of
great experience, with good references and testimonials, having
Three Resident Pupils, wishes to meet with THREE more. High Classics,
Thorough French and German. Healthy and comfortable Home, with
individual care and attention.—Tutor, 6, Albemarle-crescent, Scar-
borough.

THE Rev. DR. POLLOCK, late Principal of Clare
College, Scorton, Yorkshire, resides at his Residence, the WOOD-
LAND, Constable-hurton, near the limited number of SONS' GEN-
TLEMEN to prepare for the Public Schools or the Universities. Terms,
80 to 100 Guineas per annum.

MILITARY EDUCATION for the ENGLISH
ARMY in GERMANY.—Colonel HERBODEA WILKINSON, R.E.
Dunstable, has THREE VACANCIES in his Establishment.—TERM
commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

EDUCATION.—HEIDELBERG, Germany.—The
WIDOW of a German Physician receives in her Family a few
YOUNG LADIES wishing to learn the GERMAN LANGUAGE, and to
complete their Studies. Comfortable Home and moderate terms.—For
address and references apply to Rev. E. Richards-Adams, Kingsdon
Lodge, Richmond-place, Brighton; Rev. Th. Quenser, 7, Studley-terrace,
Moss-lane East, Manchester; Professor W. Dittmar, Anderson's College,
Glasgow.

MATHEMATICS.—A Gentleman, with highest
references to well-known Professors and others, is prepared to
RECEIVE A FEW PUPILS. Would Visit Schools, Ladies Colleges, &c.
Terms moderate.—Address D. LACRUE, 32, Bryantwood-road, Holloway, N.

BROOMHILL, Shooter's-hill, Kent.—A PRE-
PARATORY SCHOOL for GENTLEMEN'S SONS. Home Com-
fort and careful Education.—Address the PRINCIPAL.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The THEO-
LOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—NEW STUDENTS must present
themselves on TUESDAY, September 30.
Classes are held both in the Morning and Evening.
The College Theological Testament can be obtained by—
A. Graduates in Arts of any British University, in Three Terms.
B. Associates of the General Literature Department of King's College,
in Six Terms.
C. All duly-qualified Persons of 21 years of age, in Six Terms.
There are also Preparatory Classes for those wishing to pass the En-
trance Examination.
For the Prospectus apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUN-
NINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT
of GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—NEW STUDENTS
will be admitted on TUESDAY, September 30.
This Department is intended to prepare Students (1) for the Universities,
Holy Orders, the Bar, and other Professions; (2) for the Indian Civil
Service; (3) for the Examinations for admission to Woolwich and Sand-
hurst; (4) for Direct Commissions; and (5) for Appointments in the Civil
Service of Her Majesty's Government at Home and in the Colonies.
For the Prospectus apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUN-
NINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT
of ENGINEERING and APPLIED SCIENCES.—NEW STUDENTS
will be admitted on TUESDAY, September 30.
The Course of Study provides practical Education for those who intend to
engage in Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Telegraphy, and the
higher branches of Chemical and Manufacturing Art.
This Department has attached to it a Workshop; also Chemical, Phys-
ical, and Photographic Laboratories.
For the Prospectus apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUN-
NINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The EVENING
CLASSES.—These CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY,
October 6, in the Old Testament, Greek Testament, Latin, Greek, Ancient
History, English Language and Literature, French, German Language
and Literature, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, English History, Geography,
Arithmetic, Writing, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing, Chemistry,
Practical Chemistry, Mechanics, Physiology, Experimental and Applied
Physics, Botany, Zoology, Political Economy, Mineralogy, Geology,
Law, Roman Law, Harmony and Public Speaking.
For the Prospectus apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUN-
NINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The SCHOOL.
—NEW PUPILS will be admitted on TUESDAY, September 23.
There are Four Divisions:—
1. Upper Classical School, intended to prepare Pupils for the Uni-
versities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Depart-
ments of the College, and for the Learned Professions.
2. Upper Modern School, intended to prepare Pupils for General and
Mercantile Pursuits, for the Department of Engineering in the College,
and for the Military Academies.
3. The Middle School comprises several Classes, each with its Classical
and Modern Division, for Pupils who are too old for the Lower but not
sufficiently advanced for the Upper School.
4. Lower School.—This Division includes Boys over Eight years of age,
and is intended to prepare them to enter the Senior Divisions.
For the Prospectus apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUN-
NINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—LECTURES to
LADIES.—The CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, October
13th, at Observatory-avenue, Kensington, W. (close to the High-street
Station and Vestry Hall), on the following Subjects:—Holy Scripture,
Church History, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Ancient and Modern
History, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Arithmetic, Algebra,
Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Harmony, and
Drawing.—For Prospectus and all information apply to the Secretary,
Miss SCHMITZ, 26, Belgrave Park-gardens, N.W. Several of the Courses are
adapted to the Examinations for the London Degrees and the Oxford and
Cambridge Examinations for Women and Girls.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

SESSION 1879-80.
THE SESSION of the FACULTIES of MEDICINE, of ARTS and
LAWS, and of SCIENCE will begin on OCTOBER 1st. Instruction is
provided for Women in all Subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and
Law, and of Science.
The School for Boys between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will
RE-OPEN on SEPTEMBER 23rd.—Prospectuses and Copies of the Regu-
lations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c.
(value about 2,000s.), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street,
W.C.
THE EXAMINATIONS for the Entrance Exhibitions will be held on
the 23rd and 26th of SEPTEMBER.
The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan
Railway. TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, W.C.—
STUDENTS and SELECTED CANDIDATES for the Indian Civil
Service attending Classes at University College, London, RESIDE in the
HALL under Collegiate discipline. Particulars as to fees, rent of
rooms, &c., and for Prospectus to the Principal or the Secretary, at the Hall.
E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.—PREPARATION for
the Universities, Army, Civil Service, Commerce.—Apply to the
Rev. Dr. WOOD, Head Master.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE for LADIES, 115,
Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

The JUNIOR TERM begins SEPTEMBER 16th.
The SENIOR TERM, NOVEMBER 1st.
Prospectuses, containing terms, Names of Professors, &c., may be had
on application to the LADY RECTOR.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,
Spring-grove, Middlesex, W. (founded under the auspices of the
late Richard Cobden).—French, German, and Natural Science taught to
every Boy, in addition to Mathematics and Classics. Greek on the
classical side only.
Two Laboratories for Practical Science, large Gymnasium, Baths
with Hot and Cold Water.
Each Boy has a separate Bedroom.
Terms, 70, 80, and 90 Guineas, according to age.
The NEXT TERM commences MONDAY, September 22nd.
Apply to the Head Master, H. B. LADELL, M.A.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—THE NEXT TERM

will commence on TUESDAY, September 24th.

F. W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S., Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—

The PROFESSORSHIP of the PRACTICE of MEDICINE in the Queen's College, Galway, being now VACANT, Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their testimonials to the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, on or before the 20th inst., in order that the same may be submitted to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties on the 1st NOVEMBER.

Dublin Castle, 5th September, 1879.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND,

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SESSION 1879-80.

This College supplies a complete Course of Instruction in Science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the heads of Chemical Manufactures, Mining, and Engineering.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

There are Four Royal Scholarships of the value of £92 each yearly, with free education, including Laboratory Instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College.

The Fees are 25 for each Course, or 10% for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory Practice.

Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Metallurgy, &c.—Professor Hartley, F.R.S.

Mathematics, Mechanics, and Mechanism—Prof. Hennessy, F.R.S.

Descriptive Geometry, Drawing, Engineering, and Surveying—Professor Pigot, C.E. M.R.I.A.

Experimental Physics (Theoretical and Practical)—Professor Barrett, F.R.S.E. F.C.S.

Mining and Mineralogy—Professor O'Reilly, C.E. M.R.I.A.

Botany—Professor M. Sub. M.A., F.R.S.

Zoology—Professor Bridge, B.A.

Geology—Professor Hall, M.A., F.R.S.

Philosophy—Mr. Rogers, M.A., F.R.S.

The Chemical and Physical Laboratories and Drawing School are open daily for practical instruction.

Fee for Chemical Laboratory, 2s. per Month, or 12s. for Session. Fee for Physical Laboratory, 1s. per Month, or 6s. for Session. Fee for Drawing School, 3s. for Session.

The SESSION commences on MONDAY, October 6th.

Programmes may be obtained on application at the College; or by letter or post-card, addressed to the SECRETARY, Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, BRIGHTON,

is commended to the attention of Parents who desire for their Sons a Superior Education, by its healthy situation, and by its thoroughly developed methods of instruction, which combine the advantages of the public schools with greater personal care. Special attention is paid to the French and German Languages.—Prospectus of terms, &c., on application to the Principal, Dr. W. FORSTER KEMPTER, F.R.C.E.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY of

ARTS.—The following CLASSES and LECTURES (Morning and Evening) will RE-COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 13th:—

Latin and Greek, Rev. G. T. Handford, M.A., and J. Lockey, M.A.; French, Jules de Durtal, M.A.; Italian, G. T. Handford, M.A., and J. Lockey, M.A.; German, Ph.D., Italian, G. T. Handford, M.A., and J. Lockey, M.A.;

English Literature, Rev. W. A. Hales, M.A.; Mathematics, G. R. Dick, M.A., Prof. F. J. Jones, B.A.; Chemistry, Prof. A. Tribe, F.R.C.S.; Botany, G. W. Huxham, M.A.; Natural Philosophy, W. L. Lewis, M.A.;

Physiology, G. R. Dick, M.A., Prof. F. J. Jones, B.A.; Public Reading, C. W. Dew, M.A.; Public Health, Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.; Political Economy, N. Holman, M.A.; D. P. F. Jones, B.A.; Natural Philosophy, W. L. Lewis, M.A.;

RA., &c.—Prospectus may be obtained of the Secretary, at the College, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, W.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE CALENDAR

for the Academic Year 1879-80 (280 pp., price 2s. 6d.), includes particulars of the following:—List of Officers, Candidates, Professors and Lecturers, &c.; Regulations for the Public Examinations for Diplomas and Certificates (higher and local) in Music and Arts; Syllabus of Classes and Lectures in each Faculty; Prizes and Scholarships; Resident Students' Societies; Evening and Debating Society; the Physiological School; Examination Papers in Music and Arts; College Library Catalogue; Lists of Students, Institutions in Union, Honorary Members, Local Secretaries, Licentiates and Associates in Music, Licentiates, Associates, and Matriculated Students in Arts; Map of the United Kingdom, showing Branches and Local Examination Centres, &c.—Published by George Bell & Sons, 10, Bedford-square, W.C., and may be had also of the Secretary, at the College, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, W.; or through any Bookseller.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES STUDENTSHIP.—

This Studentship has been founded in memory of Mr. GEORGE HENRY LEWES, of the University of Cambridge, who, during the time being to devote himself wholly to the prosecution of original research in Physiology. The Studentship, the value of which is slightly under 200l. per annum, paid quarterly in advance, is tenable for Three Years, during which time the Student is required to carry on, under the guidance of a Director, Physiological investigations to the complete exclusion of all other Professional Occupations. No person will be elected as a "George Henry Lewes Student" who does not satisfy the Trustees and Director, first, as to the promise of success in Physiological inquiry, and, second, as to the need of pecuniary assistance. Otherwise all persons of both sexes are eligible. Applications, together with such information concerning ability and circumstances, as the Candidate may think proper, should be sent to the present Director, Dr. MICHAEL FOSTER, New Museum, Cambridge, not later than OCTOBER 15, 1879. The Appointment will be made and duly advertised as soon as possible after that date.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—LECTURERS ARE REQUIRED for the Classes in Technical Chemistry and Technical Physics, established in the MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, Copper-street, Finsbury, by the City and Guilds Institute. Two Lecturers will be appointed; one in each Department. Each Lecturer will be required to deliver Six Courses of Twelve Lectures each during the year, the First Course to commence in October next. The Lectures must deal with the applications of Science to the Arts and Manufactures, and must be of a character suitable to Artisans and Apprentices. Candidates must send in their applications by the 27th instant, accompanied by Testimonials and a general Synopsis of the Lectures they would be prepared to deliver, and a statement of their terms, to the Hon. SECRETARY of the Institute, Drapers' Hall, E.C.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME ENDOWED

SCHOOLS.—The Office of HEAD MISTRESS of the Orme Girls' School will be VACANT in DECEMBER NEXT, and the Governors are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates for the Vacancy.

The Emoluments consist of a Stipend of 75l. per annum, and a Capital Fee of 1l. upon all Scholars.

The School, which is now full, accommodates 150, and an Enlargement of the Premises awaits the decision of the Charity Commissioners, many applications for admission having been refused owing to want of space.

The Curriculum comprises the usual Branches of an English Education, and Latin, French, German, Drawing, Music, and Natural Science. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned. Candidates must state age and send in applications, with testimonials, on or before the 25th of SEPTEMBER inst.

THOMAS HARDING, Clerk to the Governors, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

September 24th, 1879.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, HARLEY-STREET.—A YOUNG

LADY, whose friends are desiring to place her at Queen's College, could be received as BOARDER in a good Church family as COMPANION to an only daughter, who is being educated there. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.—Address A. B., care of Mrs. HAYES, Furness-street, Maida-hill, W.

QUEEN'S SERVICE ACADEMY, Ely-place, St.

Stephen's-green, Dublin.—Preparation for all High-Class Exams. Special Work for ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS: First place at every Public Competition for Cadetships during the last two years.—Apply to W. J. CRAWFORD, L.L.B. (Grad. Honours, Univ. Dub.), F.G.S. F.R.G.S.—Woolwich and Sandhurst Classes as usual; over 350 Pupils have passed these Exams.

THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S SCHOOL

(late Belgrave Cottage) for LITTLE BOYS will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, at 65, Kensington Gardens-square, Hyde Park, W.

MISS MARY LEECH'S MORNING SCHOOL

for YOUNG LADIES, at 14, Radnor-place, Hyde Park, W., will, for the future, be conducted by the Successor, Miss HARRIET COOPER, late Principal of Malvernbury, Malvern.

The NEXT TERM will begin on WEDNESDAY, October 1st.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS COM-

PANY (Limited), St. Andrew, N.B.

Head Mistress.

Miss L. I. LUMSDEN, Cert. Student in Honours, Girt. Coll. Cambridge.

Assistant-Mistresses.

Miss Kinnear.

Miss Dove.

Miss Constance L. Maynard, Cert. Students, Girt. Coll., Cambridge.

M. W. Wood.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

CONTENTS.

MALLESON ON THE INDIAN MUTINY	331
LOFTIE'S RIDE IN EGYPT	332
HENDERSON'S ANNALS OF DUNFERMLINE	333
RECENT VERSE	333
MORLEY'S MONOGRAPH ON BURKE	334
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	336
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	336-337
MILTON'S DIVORCE; THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY; 'THE DATA OF ETHICS'; CHAUCER'S PROTECTION FROM HIS CREDITORS; MODERN GREEK LITERATURE ON CYPRUS; MR. LEONARD MONTEFIORE	337-339
LIBRARY GOSSIP	339
SCIENCE—JACKSON'S CANAL AND CULVERT TABLES; LIBRARY TABLE; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; MEETINGS; GOSSIP	341-342
FINE ARTS—LIBRARY TABLE; PRIVATE COLLECTIONS; CORNISH ANTIQUITIES; GOSSIP	343-346
MUSIC—HEREFORD FESTIVAL; THE LATE BARON TAYLOR; GOSSIP	346-347
DRAMA—GOSSIP	348
MISCELLANEA	348

LITERATURE

History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858, commencing from the Close of the Second Volume of Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War. By Col. G. B. Malleison, C.S.I. Vol. II. (Allen & Co.)

COL. MALLESON hoped to conclude the history of the Indian Mutiny in the present volume, but, after writing six hundred pages, he found that there was yet much to be recorded. He therefore resolved to add a third volume, which he proposes to bring out in January next.

In the present volume the author begins with an account of the last act of the siege of Delhi. Nicholson's victory at Najafgarh on the 25th of August had ensured the safe arrival of the siege train, and caused the enemy to take refuge within the walls of the city. From that moment preparations were begun for the assault. It was with great difficulty that General Archdale Wilson could make up his mind to the desperate enterprise, but fortunately for the English rule in India, he consulted the commanding engineer, Major Baird Smith. The latter officer was for immediate, vigorous action, and enforced his recommendation with such cogent arguments that General Wilson yielded and ordered a plan of assault to be drawn up. The details of this plan and of its execution are given by Col. Malleison in a manner which renders his account interesting alike to the professional and the general reader. The assault was made at daybreak on the 14th of September, after a week's cannonade. The forces employed were lamentably unequal to the task assigned to them. The five columns of assault numbered 6,664 men, of whom only about 1,800 were Europeans, and 1,500 belonged to the Jhind and Kashmir contingents. Only a few artillerymen and detachments of infantry regiments were left to guard the lines. If, therefore, the assaulting columns were destroyed or demoralized, there was no reserve to fall back on. Naturally the contingents of Jhind and Kashmir were not very efficient, and our own troops had become, as is generally the case with British soldiers, somewhat demoralized by the long siege. An officer who was present informed the writer of this review that the men of Nicholson's column

were most of them drunk before they started. Splendidly led, however, our men accomplished, after a severe struggle and some partial failures, as difficult a task as ever fell to the lot of soldiers. Full credit has not yet been given to those who captured Delhi; but those who read Col. Malleison's eloquent account will appreciate the exploit more justly. So great were the obstacles to be overcome that two out of the five columns failed, and at the close of the 14th the utmost that we could boast was that we had established a firm lodgment in the city. This success was purchased at the cost of 66 officers and 1,104 men killed and wounded out of the 5,164 men who—excluding the Jhind and Kashmir contingents—made up the assaulting columns. So depressed was General Wilson that he contemplated withdrawing the troops to their former position on the ridge. Fortunately Baird Smith and Neville Chamberlain dissuaded him from taking so suicidal a step. Desperate, however, was the struggle, and it was not till the evening of the 20th, after seven days' uninterrupted fighting, that the capture of the city was complete. The joy of the victors was, however, damped by the death of General Nicholson, who, mortally wounded on the 14th, when dragging a skulker by the collar from ignoble shelter, died on the 22nd of September. There has seldom been a man who possessed so complete individuality, and who exercised so strong an influence over all those with whom he came in contact. In the Northern Punjab, the chief seat of his labours, he was regarded by many of the natives as a demi-god, and a sect was formed, the members of which styled themselves "Nicholson's fakeers." Col. Malleison thus writes of him:—

"As fortunate as Wolfe, he lived long enough to see the full success of the attack he had led with so much daring. At the age of thirty-seven he had achieved the highest rank alike as an administrator and as a soldier. There never lived a man who more thoroughly exemplified the truth of the maxim that great talents are capable of universal application. Whatever the work to which he had applied himself, he had succeeded. His mastery over men was wonderful. His penetrating glance never failed in effect. It was impossible to converse with him without admitting the spell. With all that, and though he must have been conscious of his power, he was essentially humble-minded. . . . What he might have become it is difficult to guess. It is difficult because it would be hard to put a limit to his career. Looking at the point whence he started, at the reputation he had acquired at the age of thirty-seven—the reputation of being the most successful administrator, the greatest soldier, the most perfect master of men—in India, it is impossible to believe that he would have fallen short of the most famous illustrations of Anglo-Indian history, for to all the military talents of Clive he united a scrupulous conscience, and to the administrative capacity of Warren Hastings he joined a love of equal justice for the rights of all."

After the capture of Delhi a flying column under Lieut.-Col. Greathed was sent off to scour the Gangetic Doab. Receiving an urgent summons to come to the assistance of the threatened garrison of Agra, Greathed quitted the route marked out in his instructions, and hastened by forced marches to that city. On his arrival at sunrise on the 10th of October, Greathed was informed that the enemy, scared by his approach, had

retired beyond the Kári Nadi, a stream some nine miles distant. After some debate with the Agra officials as to where the soldiers should be encamped, a grassy plain in front of the fort was fixed on. Quite unsuspecting of danger, for Greathed unwisely relied on the reports of the authorities, the men were scattered about, some of them asleep, others talking, others pitching the few tents which had arrived. Their feeling of security was rudely dispelled. Four natives, apparently conjurers, came strolling up to the quarter guard of the 9th Lancers. The sergeant in command ordered them off, on which one of their number, drawing a sword, which he had concealed under his clothes, cut the soldier down. Another sergeant coming to the rescue of his comrade was also wounded, but in another instant all four of the natives were slain. The next moment round shot came pouring into the camp. Our men, seasoned soldiers as they were, instantly seized their arms, mounted their horses, got ready the guns, and fell into their places. Col. Malleison does not mention it, but it is nevertheless a fact that so hard pressed were our troops that some of the 9th Lancers actually rode their horses bare-backed. After a short sharp action, fought on our side chiefly by the cavalry and artillery, the enemy were driven off in confusion, and pursued for seven miles with great slaughter.

"No victory could have been more rapid or decisive. It was especially creditable to the troops who had that morning marched into Agra, and whom neither fatigue nor hunger, nor want of sleep, could stop when an enemy was within their grasp. Bouchier's 9-pounder battery had marched thirty miles without a halt before the action began. From first to last Greathed's cavalry and artillery had marched at least over sixty-four miles, and the infantry fifty-four miles of road, in less than thirty-six hours, besides moving through the fields, and fighting a general action. It was a splendid performance—well marched, well fought, well followed up. The force did not return to their camp before 7 o'clock in the evening."

It was undoubtedly a discreditable surprise, for which, though the chief military authority of the Agra garrison was mainly responsible, Greathed himself must share the blame. He ought not to have trusted to the reports made to him on his arrival that the enemy were nine miles distant. He ought, at all events, to have sent out pickets of cavalry half a mile to his front, or, if his troops were too much exhausted to do this, he should have requested that the approaches should be patrolled by the garrison of the fort. The steadiness of his brigade and his own coolness alone saved him from a catastrophe. The visitors from the fort behaved shamefully. As soon as the firing began they rushed off in such a mad panic that some officers who had gone to see friends in the fort and strove to regain their men were unable to stem the torrent of fugitives. Some of the latter even took Greathed's gun horses to facilitate their escape.

When Greathed was sent out in one direction, Gerrard with a second column was despatched in another, and also had a sharp fight near Nárú, in which a splendid cavalry charge took place. This fight is so well described by the author that we cannot refrain from giving his own words. The

rebels, massing their cavalry, came down with a shout. Two squadrons of the Carabineers and a detachment of the Guide cavalry met them at a gallop.

"About midway between the two lines the rival hosts join. It was a gallant conflict. Never did the enemy fight better. There was neither shirking nor flinching. Both sides went at it with a will. The Guides were commanded by Kennedy, 'the worthy son of a worthy sire,' and he led them with a skill and a daring which could not be surpassed. The Carabineers, splendidly led by Wardlaw, who commanded the entire cavalry, equalled, if they did not surpass, their former splendid achievements. Never was there a charge more gallant, and certainly, never were the British cavalry met so fairly or in so full a swing by the rebel horse. As the rival parties clashed in deadly shock, the artillery fire on both sides was suspended as it were by instinct, the gunners gazing with outstretched necks at the converging horsemen. The result was not long doubtful. Though the enemy fought with the courage of despair, though they exposed their lives with a resolution which forbade the thought of yielding, they were fairly borne down. The Carabineers and the Guides forced them back, cleaving down the most stubborn foemen, till the remainder, overpowered, sought safety in flight."

One of the most prominent characters during the Mutiny was Sir William Peel. He made his mark at once. On November 2nd, being with a part of the Naval Brigade on the march from Allahabad to Cawnpore, he gained a victory under the following circumstances:—Col. Powell, of the 53rd, having under his command 103 of the Naval Brigade, two companies of the 53rd, one company of Royal Engineers, one company of drafts, and one company of the 93rd Highlanders, made a forced march, and fell upon 2,000 Sepoys and an equal number of armed but untrained rebels with three guns at Kajwá. Powell fell early in the action, and, properly speaking, the command should then have been assumed by Major Clarke, but for some reason or other he declined the responsibility, and Peel assumed the direction of affairs. The result was the defeat of the rebels with the loss of 300 men and their three guns. Our loss was also heavy, being ninety-five killed and wounded out of 530 men. We notice that the author in his statement of the troops employed has made a slight mistake. He says that a portion of the force consisted of a company of the 90th under Capt. Cornwall, and he makes this statement twice. As a matter of fact the company in question was Capt. Cornwall's company of the 93rd Highlanders. Curiously enough, he makes another mistake about the 93rd by saying that 600 of the 93rd were present at the capture of Kota. Throughout the campaign Peel earned the admiration of the entire army; as for his own men they were devoted to him. He was, indeed, a remarkable character. Full of fire and energy, daring even to rashness, there was no truculence, no thirst for blood, and no display about him, and he never was so calm and suave in manner as when exposed to the most imminent peril. Col. Malleon quotes in a note an extract from 'The Shannon's Brigade in India,' giving the following account of Peel's bearing at the Káli Naddi:—

"Lieut. Vaughan now pointed and fired one of our guns at the small gun of the enemy, which was concealed behind the corner of a house, and annoying us much. His first shot

struck the roof of the house; his second struck the angle of the wall about half-way down; and a third dismounted the gun and destroyed the carriage. Capt. Peel, who was standing by, said: 'Thank you, Mr. Vaughan; perhaps you will now be so good as to blow up the tumbril.' Lieut. Vaughan fired a fourth shot, which passed near it; and a fifth, which blew it up and killed several of the enemy. 'Thank you,' said Capt. Peel, in his blandest and most courteous tones; 'I will now go and report to Sir Colin.'"

The operations of the troops under the immediate command of Lord Clyde, which include the relief and capture of Lucknow, the engagements at Cawnpore, and the capture of Bareilly, are described with great clearness and in an attractive manner. To follow the author in this part of his work is impossible with the space at our disposal. It need only be remarked that Col. Malleon wields his pen with so much skill that while giving a realistic account of all important operations, passing over no really noteworthy act of talent or heroism, and acutely criticizing everything which demands criticism, he abstains from overlaying his narrative with details which would have increased the bulk of his book beyond all reason. Another characteristic of Col. Malleon is that he never hesitates to condemn conduct of which he disapproves or to draw attention to errors which he conceives were committed, whatever the rank or position of those who are the objects of his criticism. The result is that many of the actors in the drama will find their laurels somewhat injured, while others, who from official prejudice have not yet received full credit for their exploits, obtain from the author due praise for their services. The rewards given for the Mutiny were liberal, but it is distressing to find that some of them were undeserved, while, on the other hand, many able and gallant men have received no recognition at all. The late General Walpole was made a K.C.B. in spite of his disgraceful failure at Ráiya, while for his heroic attitude at Dinájpúr, Mr. Francis Anstruther Elphinstone - Dalrymple did not even receive praise. This neglect is explained by the fact that his services were rendered in the official atmosphere of the Lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, and that, though "one of the ablest men in the Civil Service," his prospects "had been ruined by long years of persecution on purely private grounds by those wielding authority in Bengal." There are many highly placed officials whose fame is sadly tarnished by the frank, truthful criticisms of the fearless, uncompromising author of the book before us.

A Ride in Egypt. By W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

"ANOTHER book about Egypt" must necessarily, as Mr. Loftie expects, be received with some misgiving, but his plea is a sufficient one, viz., that the history of Egypt keeps growing at both ends; i.e., while fresh records of remote antiquity are being unveiled, the events of to-day are becoming of world-wide importance. Under both heads an intelligent observer may find something new to tell us, and Mr. Loftie says what he has to say pointedly and agreeably. We do not even grudge the hour that we spend with him on such well-known ground as Malta and Gibraltar, but the life and

society in a P. and O. steamer have been described often enough before.

Every one who has not "done the Nile" has at all events, like our author before he went there, "read half-a-dozen books on Egypt." Mr. Loftie accordingly writes on the assumption that his readers have thus much knowledge of the subject, and while discoursing pleasantly on the more well-worn topics avoids much express or elaborate description. Neither class of reader, therefore, will be wearied. For those who know the country his book will not fail to awake pleasant reminiscences of scenery which, if wanting in some of the elements of beauty, is at all events very enjoyable—the intense colouring of broad tracts of culture and of the bordering range of limestone hills; the wide river, with the great latteen sails; the much-enduring, good-humoured, courteous people; the ever present interest of the monuments of the past; the equally unfeeling, delightful climate; and besides all this the mud villages, with their dogs and their fleas, and children clamouring for *baksheesh*. There is some novelty, again, in the route taken between Siout and Luxor, and in the mode of travelling. This part of the book describes the adventures of a party consisting of three friends, of whom the author, under the thin disguise of a valetudinarian antiquary, is one; the other two are a kindly, large-minded Scot, and a collector of "anteekas," the practical man of the party who acts as its leader; their individual characters, as shown in their conduct and conversation throughout the journey, are amusingly put and well kept up.

We do not know how far we are intended to understand literally the author's profession of previous ignorance of all Eastern matters, including ancient Egyptian history and hieroglyphics. He has, at all events, taken up the subject with the devotion becoming a F.S.A., and his utterances are not marred by any want of confidence in his own conclusions. No doubt he makes a point against the numerous writers who have assumed, in the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians, a homogeneity which is at once seen to be highly improbable when we reflect on the vast period over which the ancient civilization of Egypt extended; but admitting, what everybody knows, the vast progress which the science has made since Sir Gardner Wilkinson wrote, it is surely a libel on that learned and genial writer to say that his "theory evidently was that all the people whom he classed as ancient Egyptians lived about the same time." The author declares, however, that "it is hopeless just yet to expect any improvement at the British Museum," and adds that if certain very ancient statues, now in the Museum at Boolak, had been brought to England, they would probably have been catalogued as Ptolemaic or Ethiopian. On this probability we may all have our opinions. We seem here to scent indications of conflicting views, or perhaps of secret personal griefs—"tantene animis archaeologicis iræ"—into which it were unprofitable to intrude. The authorities of the Museum are well able to defend themselves. Meanwhile, considering the vast duration of this old civilization (to which European history affords no

parallel) and the minuteness with which the daily events of life are pictured on the monuments, our author must, we think, admit that no very great differences can, after all, be traced between the habits and customs of the different ages. He ingeniously infers a long period of peace—a golden age in short—from the presence among the very early hieroglyphic emblems of none but the signs or implements of peaceful life, while warlike emblems appear in the hieroglyphics of later times; but as regards the architecture he himself, after comparing the Ptolemaic work at Dendera with the more ancient buildings at Thebes, remarks "how little the later Egyptian style varied in the thousands of years during which it prevailed." There is a certain degradation evident in the later work; but while there is perhaps some archaic stiffness and simplicity in the very earliest sculptures, Mr. Loftie considers that their chief characteristic is an absence of the conventionality of the later styles; and he cites, as a proof of the vast antiquity of the civilization, the curious fact that there is absolutely no sign of anything like an infancy of art. Passing from such speculations to modern realities, Mr. Loftie takes an equally keen interest in the condition and prospects of the unfortunate fellahin, whose sufferings he charges entirely upon the present régime, and especially on the lately deposed Khedive. It may be objected that the appellation of "Turkish" applied to this Government, apparently as an equivalent for "bad," is somewhat misleading, for there is little resemblance between the easy-going, corrupt, and effete rule of the Sultan and the thoroughly systematic and grinding despotism of the Khedive. He seems to have been absolutely indifferent to the happiness or suffering of his people, except from an economical point of view; we should be glad, however, to think that humanity is the primary, or even a secondary, motive for Western interference. Mr. Loftie does not think that it is, and he argues ill for the prospects of the fellah from the Anglo-French alliance. He puts very forcibly what the English conscience has been slow to perceive—that in so far as the sufferings of the people are due to excessive taxation, England has made herself partly responsible for them, by the support given to the Khedive's Government, and by the prohibition to repudiate or even reduce the interest on the debt; and, as Mr. Loftie points out, it is obviously the same to the peasant whether the proceeds of a crushing taxation are paid to the Khedive or to the bondholder. Mr. Loftie describes the heartrending scenes he witnessed during the famine; and the (so to speak) voluntary starvation in the neighbourhood of fields of sugar-cane seems even more incomprehensible than the long and abject submission of these people to so oppressive a government. The author finds some fault with Mr. Rivers Wilson for the delay in sending relief, besides condemning him generally in rather unmeasured language. We cannot here discuss the question further than to suggest that Mr. Wilson, as an Englishman and as an English official, held a difficult, if not a radically false, position. There was undoubtedly considerable delay; but even by Mr. Loftie's account the relief, when sent, was fairly sufficient and well worked. He complains

of the "very uncourteous" tone towards himself of a letter of Mr. Wilson's. The discourtesy seems confined to a simple contradiction of a perfectly inaccurate statement by Mr. Loftie in a letter to the *Times*. These letters, with other correspondence on the subject, are reprinted in an appendix.

The Annals of Dunfermline, A.D. 1069-1878.
By Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D. (Glasgow, Tweed.)

'*The Annals of Dunfermline*,' a quarto of nearly 800 pages, deals with a subject of more than local interest. The value of the book does not consist so much in its originality—although many curious facts are introduced—as in its being an ample and methodical presentation of the materials contained in the 'Registrum de Dunfermelyn,' and in many other chartularies and treatises more or less rare. Although modern Dunfermline possesses no greater living attractiveness than other small provincial towns, its early associations have an abiding interest for the historian. The landing of Edgar Ætheling and his sister Margaret and the band of Saxon exiles marks a new era in the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. It was probably in an old Culdee church at Dunfermline that Malcolm and Margaret were married by Fothad, "the last bishop of Alban"; there they founded a church, richly endowed by them and their successors, and remodelled by David I., who brought from Canterbury a colony of Benedictines. This abbey was the last resting-place, the author tells us, of eight kings, four queens, five princes, and two princesses of Scotland. The early portion of the work is chiefly concerned with the history of the abbey, and, as the printed register is extremely rare, will be of considerable utility to students. In later times there is no lack of interesting material, literary and social, drawn to a great extent, in the fifteenth and succeeding centuries, from the manuscript records of the burgh. In 1488 the council was composed of a provost, two bailies, and fourteen councillors; nine of these last being flesh-pricers, three ale-tasters, five "lineatores," and three birlawmen, several of the councillors holding more than one office. There are interesting allusions to such customs as the "Sunday Play" in 1579, penny weddings, yule feasts, witch-burning, and cock-fighting, to Henryson the poet, who is supposed to have died during the pest of 1499, to Taylor the Water Poet, to Adam Smith, and other men of note. The Kirkcaldy philosopher appeared one Sunday in Dunfermline, "having on him his small clothes, a morning gown, and cap, which astonished every one that saw him," and was only "roused out of his reverie by the bells beginning to ring." The burgh was bitterly opposed to the Union, but its commissioner voted on the other side.

We cannot, however, shut our eyes to one great defect and many lesser blemishes in the execution of the work. Peter Chalmers, to whom the author owes much, arranged his elaborate history in divisions, according to subject, while Dr. Henderson has adopted the chronological method in the strictest sense of the term, giving to each note a separate heading, so that the work has much the appearance of the news columns of a

daily journal. This is a clear and simple style of treatment, although open to two objections. Under it literary art is impossible; but to that Dr. Henderson would probably lay no claim, for he modestly designates his book as "notanda, written for his own private use for reference." Besides, the interest in special subjects is necessarily broken; still, by means of a careful index of subjects this evil may be greatly remedied. Unfortunately there is no such apparatus provided, for an index which omits "Education," "Serfs" (specially important topics in connexion with Dunfermline), "Saltworks," "Courts," and has such entries as "*List of Henryson's Poems*," "*Search for Silver*," and the names of living local ministers, is not worthy of the appellation. The editing, too, is slovenly. A translation is given of charters 1 and 2 of the Register; from the former of these the name of "Ynyet albus" is wanting, and in the latter we find "M^euin filius Colbani" transformed into "Mevin, the son of Colbain." Errors of this kind are apt to awaken a suspicion as to the author's fitness to deal with the hieroglyphics of the Register. Proper names, both ancient and modern, not infrequently assume improper forms. Turning from the "Cumerlachie" of the index, we are glad to find that this old term for a fugitive slave is at least correctly mentioned in the body of the work.

RECENT VERSE.

A Mediæval Scribe, and other Poems. By H. W. (Paisley, Parlane; London, Houlston & Sons.)

Poems, Second Series. By Edmond G. A. Holmes. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE mingled tenderness and mysticism of 'A Mediæval Scribe' suggest a feminine origin, and the conjecture ripens into something like certainty with the perusal of the poems which follow. None but a woman could marvel

What makes the eyes of baby boys so bright,
or explain how

A baby brings
To nestling breast the warmth with which it clings.
On the other hand, an amount of culture and erudition infrequent in feminine verse is apparent. Wholly unimportant is, however, such speculation, since H. W.'s verses, though they show signs of gentle feeling, sympathy with nature, a certain measure of observation, and a good deal of enthusiasm, come short of poetry. It requires little penetration to detect the influence of Mrs. Browning upon the writer, though no signs of imitation are visible. It is almost proverbially easier to approach the faults than the excellences of a great writer, and the slovenliness of workmanship often displayed by the author of 'Aurora Leigh' is more apparent than any approach to her lyrical strength. H. W. is, indeed, an experimentalist in rhymes, and some of her efforts are as unsuccessful as they are daring. Out of regard to the difficulties in the way of rhyme supposed to characterize the English language, or on the strength of the example of previous poets, such weak rhymes as "splendour" and "tender" are now allowed to pass. Mr. Swinburne, *horribile dictu*, in one of his best-known poems, has made "garden" rhyme with "barr'd on." H. W., however, goes far

beyond this. At first she is only quaint, as when she rhymes "nimbi" with "dim by." A page or two further on, however, she tries to slip in as rhymes "tempter" and "lent her," and then, under the inspiration of the very Muse of bathos, she gives us two consecutive verses, in which "finial" is made to correspond with "continual," and "buttress" with "instructress." The conjunction of "nigh her" and "sire" is curiously Cockney, and that of "silence" and "violence" is almost too bad for London slang. "Lyrical" rhyming with "miracle" is a little confusing, as so slight a mispronunciation of either word will render opposition or collocation justifiable; while the attempt to make "artist" rhyme with "heart list" is—we are sorry to say it in the case of one we have assumed to be a lady—"downright impudence." The matter in the book is better than the method, and a genuine enthusiasm for flowers wins pardon for a good many offences. Here are a few verses which, apart from the unsatisfactory metre of the second stanza, might almost claim to be good:—

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Every flower that the summer knows,
Tender, delicate, airy things,
Which love the shadow the forest flings.

There the night-campion lights her pale lamp;
The blue periwinkle trails through the damp;
And all the white stitch-words, the young satin
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With a scentless sweetness, make sweet the hours.

There the dear violet keeps love for the night,
And the primrose saddens the soul with its light;
The roses are heavy with passion's own bloom,
And the myrtle grows green for the village tomb.

The flowers are heavy with sweets to-day,
There is not one winged breeze to bear them away;
And, from the tall walnut, with murmuring brief,
Drops through the silence a lonely leaf.

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Life had no goal to which my heart aspired,—
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Oh I was glad because I never knew
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Does the blue heaven know that it is blue?
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I follow still, till death shall make me blind,
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MR. MORLEY'S addition to the series of "English Men of Letters," of which he is the editor, deals with a subject with which he is familiar, having treated it in a work published twelve years ago, and more recently in an article which he contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The inconvenience of writing more than once on the same theme is that it is difficult to avoid repetition, and this difficulty Mr. Morley acknowledges to be insuperable in his case. Accordingly he has reproduced in this small volume about a score of pages from his earlier one, and three pages from his article in the "Encyclopædia." The reader who is curious in such things may interest himself by comparing some of the passages, which are now reproduced, with the corresponding ones in the original work on Burke. One of these, which is to be found at p. 45 of this volume, shows that Mr. Morley now marshals his sentences otherwise than he did when he had less experience as a writer. The passage is noteworthy for another reason. It proves that what he thought about John Wilkes twelve years ago he thinks still, and that he has not yet succeeded in clearly apprehending the real character and political services of that personage. Having repeated the remark that Wilkes was not a Wilkite, he adds, "The masses were better than their leader." What Wilkes chiefly desired was a reform in Parliamentary representation, the restoration of triennial Parliaments, the non-interference of the king in Parliamentary affairs, the maintenance of trial by jury, the complete redress of the grievances of the colonists in America before they took up arms, and the free recognition of their independence after they had shown their strength in the field. But the mass of the people that cried "Wilkes and Liberty!" cared little for these things, and thought that his aim was the subversion of all established institutions; they regarded him as a revolutionist when he was merely a reformer. The fact that the people misunderstood his aspirations does not render them his superiors. It is natural that an old Whig or an old Tory should depreciate the services of so independent a politician as Wilkes. As the late Mr. Dilke clearly set forth in these columns, Wilkes has suffered for having had no partisans in the ranks of either political party. Both the Whigs and the Tories treated him with scandalous injustice and tried to crush him altogether. After their signal discomfiture, and when he had risen in importance and his support became of value, neither could count upon obtaining it. Sir James Mackintosh is the sole writer of eminence among the old Whig party who has striven to do justice to Wilkes. Russell, Brougham, and Macaulay have done their utmost to vilify and discredit him, and Earl Stanhope, the most painstaking of the

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In estimating Burke it is obvious that Mr. Morley has laboured to be fair. He cherishes an intense admiration for the statesman whom Lord Beaconsfield has characterized as the "supreme genius" of his age. When Mr. Morley first wrote about Burke, he felt that the problem he had to solve was how to reconcile the opposite views of Burke's character, that which represented him in his earlier years as a radical reformer, and that which represented him, after his secession from the Whig party, as the champion and upholder of hoary abuses. These contradictory views were based on a misapprehension of Burke's real opinions, and Mr. Morley had no difficulty in showing then, as he does now, that Burke never was a reformer in the commonly accepted meaning of the term. He instinctively liked everything that was established, and any changes which he advocated were intended to render that which was established more defensible and stable. His frame of mind bore no distant resemblance to that of Gibbon when he alleged, by way of excuse for attacking Christianity, that he was opposed to innovation, and wished to conserve the old paganism. Though Burke's personal sympathy with human suffering was acute and generous, and though this doubtless inspired his denunciation of many of the doings of Warren Hastings, yet it may be reasonably contended that the disturbance of the entire social fabric of Indian government by the servants of the East India Company was regarded by him with equal aversion. This feeling moved him to defend the old constitution of France, and to reprobate the first revolution there as a horrible and heart-rending calamity. At an earlier time he might have been inclined to approve of improvements in detail, but when the crash came he saw nothing to blame in the structure, which fell as much owing to its inherent defects as to the vigour of the assault directed against it. He eulogized the system of government which had broken down and denounced that which succeeded it in such unmeasured terms as to deprive his praise and censure of half their effect. In each case he acted according to his lights and on a principle from which he never swerved. He was neither a renegade nor a turncoat. The inconsistency with which he was charged existed in the minds of his accusers. If the fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette had overtaken George III. and Queen Charlotte at the time when Burke was most vehement in his opposition to the Court party in this country, he would have been as ready to separate himself from Lord Rockingham as he afterwards was to break off all connexion with Charles Fox, and to unite with Lord North as he afterwards did with William Pitt, to stem what he considered to be the torrent of popular madness, and he would have been quite as energetic in using his pen to paint his own sovereign and his homely wife in the gorgeous colours which he afterwards employed in depicting the sovereign of France and his ill-starred consort.

A part of Burke's career which Mr. Morley has treated in a highly creditable way is one about which other biographers and essayists have exhibited a lack of acumen. It has become a stale subject of reproach to the Whig party that Burke was not offered a seat in the Cabinet of the two administrations of which he was a member. In the second Rockingham administration and in the Coalition ministry he was Paymaster of the Forces. His brother Richard was Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Rockingham. Burke's son then acted as Deputy-paymaster, with a salary of 500*l.*, Burke himself receiving 4,000*l.* as Paymaster. When a Whig ministry was projected in 1789, on account of the anticipated succession of the Prince of Wales to the Regency, Burke's most intimate and devoted friends then considered that the arrangement which they had made on his behalf would render him perfectly happy. This was his return to the Pay Office with the salary of 4,000*l.*; his brother Richard was to resume his office of Secretary to the Treasury, with a salary of 3,000*l.*, and to have the first vacant place in the Customs for life, with a salary of 1,000*l.*; while Burke himself was to have a life pension on the Irish Establishment of 2,000*l.*, and his wife the half of that sum for her life. Two things are clear: the one being that whenever Burke entered office he did so with a following, and that he was not the only person to be considered; the other is that the question of salary was always the principal one in any arrangement in which he was concerned. Mr. Morley brings together the details of contemporary evidence, proving that Burke was not popular and was an undesirable colleague. The late Lord Lansdowne gave as the reason why he did not hold high office, that "he was so violent, so overbearing, so arrogant, so intractable, that to have got on with him in a Cabinet would have been utterly and absolutely impossible." Mr. Morley thus sums up the whole case:—"On the whole, it seems to be tolerably clear that the difficulties in the way of Burke's promotion to high office were his notoriously straitened circumstances; his ungoverned excesses of party zeal and political passion; finally, what Sir Gilbert Elliot calls the unjust prejudice and clamour against him and his family, and what Burke himself once called the hunt of obloquy that pursued him all his life." He concludes that in this case the "Whig grandees" were furnished with "as decent a reason as they could have desired for keeping all the great posts of state in their own hands." He might have gone a step further, and admitted that the "Whig grandees" would have been chargeable with a greater blunder than keeping the great posts of state in their own hands had they entrusted one of them to a man against whom such grave objections could be urged as are here set forth by Mr. Morley. The whole matter resolves itself into an example of false reasoning. That Burke was a man of extraordinary genius is an undoubted fact; he was a member of two administrations without having a seat in the Cabinet, therefore, it is concluded, the Whigs ill treated the greatest member of their party. Though justice is done rather grudgingly to the Whigs in this volume, yet every reader of it must clearly perceive that the charge against them falls to the ground, and that the

fault lies not on their side but on that of Burke.

While Mr. Morley has placed Burke's connexion with the Whigs and their treatment of him in a fairer light than any previous writer, he has not been equally happy in dealing with his early years, or with those nine years in particular subsequent to 1750, during which, as he says, "the circumstances of Burke's life are enveloped in nearly complete obscurity." The conjectures as to what he did in the interval are many and extraordinary. Where nothing is known it is rash in Mr. Morley to affirm that several of the conjectures are untrue. The puzzle is rendered more complicated when Burke becomes the proprietor of the estate of Beaconsfield at the cost of 22,000*l.* Before this he had paid Barry, the painter, an annual allowance wherewith to visit the great picture galleries of Europe and to live for a time at Rome. This circumstance, coupled with the purchase of Beaconsfield, is said by Mr. Morley to have "given abundant employment to wits who are *maximi in minimis*, and think that every question which they can ask, yet to which history has thought it worth while to leave no answer, is somehow a triumph of their own learning and dialectic." No one has asked these questions more pointedly and appositely than Mr. Dilke, whose interrogatories are reprinted in his 'Papers of a Critic.' It is not history, but Burke himself, that is responsible for the mystery and the strange stories which were current during his lifetime, and the calumnies under which he winced are the result of concealing his doings in the nine years subsequent to 1750. He may have done nothing of which he had reason to be ashamed. His relation with his namesake William Burke and his connexion with W. Gerard Hamilton and Lord Verney may have been perfectly defensible, and his purchasing of Beaconsfield may have been the most natural thing possible under the circumstances; still, it is incontestable that all these points are not only veiled in an obscurity which has proved impenetrable, but that Burke purposely withheld the means for elucidating the facts. It is not discreditable to strive to remove the veil which shrouds this part of his life, and it well becomes any inquirer into the occurrences of the last century to ascertain the truth. No one has yet cast a slur upon the investigator of the Junius riddle; why should it be deemed less legitimate to try to fathom the riddle of Burke's early life? To endeavour so to do is, in fact, the duty of his biographer, and the value of any biography of Burke depends on the thoroughness and success with which this duty is performed.

The short chapter on Burke's literary character is the best in this volume. Here Mr. Morley has full scope for his critical faculty, and he turns his opportunity to the best account. We concur in his decision on all points save that relating to Burke's failure as an orator in the House of Commons. This was not due, as Mr. Morley supposes, to the absence of "the higher forms of commonplace" in his speeches. No such hypothesis is adequate to explain why Pitt and Grenville agreed in thinking that Burke's great speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts was not worth answering.

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Tory historians, has followed their example. It is to be regretted that a writer so intelligent and free from party prejudice as Mr. Morley should not have exhibited a truer appreciation of historic facts when referring to the services of Wilkes.

In estimating Burke it is obvious that Mr. Morley has laboured to be fair. He cherishes an intense admiration for the statesman whom Lord Beaconsfield has characterized as the "supreme genius" of his age. When Mr. Morley first wrote about Burke, he felt that the problem he had to solve was how to reconcile the opposite views of Burke's character, that which represented him in his earlier years as a radical reformer, and that which represented him, after his secession from the Whig party, as the champion and upholder of hoary abuses. These contradictory views were based on a misapprehension of Burke's real opinions, and Mr. Morley had no difficulty in showing then, as he does now, that Burke never was a reformer in the commonly accepted meaning of the term. He instinctively liked everything that was established, and any changes which he advocated were intended to render that which was established more defensible and stable. His frame of mind bore no distant resemblance to that of Gibbon when he alleged, by way of excuse for attacking Christianity, that he was opposed to innovation, and wished to conserve the old paganism. Though Burke's personal sympathy with human suffering was acute and generous, and though this doubtless inspired his denunciation of many of the doings of Warren Hastings, yet it may be reasonably contended that the disturbance of the entire social fabric of Indian government by the servants of the East India Company was regarded by him with equal aversion. This feeling moved him to defend the old constitution of France, and to reprobate the first revolution there as a horrible and heart-rending calamity. At an earlier time he might have been inclined to approve of improvements in detail, but when the crash came he saw nothing to blame in the structure, which fell as much owing to its inherent defects as to the vigour of the assault directed against it. He eulogized the system of government which had broken down and denounced that which succeeded it in such unmeasured terms as to deprive his praise and censure of half their effect. In each case he acted according to his lights and on a principle from which he never swerved. He was neither a renegade nor a turncoat. The inconsistency with which he was charged existed in the minds of his accusers. If the fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette had overtaken George III. and Queen Charlotte at the time when Burke was most vehement in his opposition to the Court party in this country, he would have been as ready to separate himself from Lord Rockingham as he afterwards was to break off all connexion with Charles Fox, and to unite with Lord North as he afterwards did with William Pitt, to stem what he considered to be the torrent of popular madness, and he would have been quite as energetic in using his pen to paint his own sovereign and his homely wife in the gorgeous colours which he afterwards employed in depicting the sovereign of France and his ill-starred consort.

A part of Burke's career which Mr. Morley has treated in a highly creditable way is one about which other biographers and essayists have exhibited a lack of acumen. It has become a stale subject of reproach to the Whig party that Burke was not offered a seat in the Cabinet of the two administrations of which he was a member. In the second Rockingham administration and in the Coalition ministry he was Paymaster of the Forces. His brother Richard was Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Rockingham. Burke's son then acted as Deputy-paymaster, with a salary of 500*l.*, Burke himself receiving 4,000*l.* as Paymaster. When a Whig ministry was projected in 1789, on account of the anticipated succession of the Prince of Wales to the Regency, Burke's most intimate and devoted friends then considered that the arrangement which they had made on his behalf would render him perfectly happy. This was his return to the Pay Office with the salary of 4,000*l.*; his brother Richard was to resume his office of Secretary to the Treasury, with a salary of 3,000*l.*, and to have the first vacant place in the Customs for life, with a salary of 1,000*l.*; while Burke himself was to have a life pension on the Irish Establishment of 2,000*l.*, and his wife the half of that sum for her life. Two things are clear: the one being that whenever Burke entered office he did so with a following, and that he was not the only person to be considered; the other is that the question of salary was always the principal one in any arrangement in which he was concerned. Mr. Morley brings together the details of contemporary evidence, proving that Burke was not popular and was an undesirable colleague. The late Lord Lansdowne gave as the reason why he did not hold high office, that "he was so violent, so overbearing, so arrogant, so intractable, that to have got on with him in a Cabinet would have been utterly and absolutely impossible." Mr. Morley thus sums up the whole case:—"On the whole, it seems to be tolerably clear that the difficulties in the way of Burke's promotion to high office were his notoriously straitened circumstances; his ungoverned excesses of party zeal and political passion; finally, what Sir Gilbert Elliot calls the unjust prejudice and clamour against him and his family, and what Burke himself once called the hunt of obloquy that pursued him all his life." He concludes that in this case the "Whig grandees" were furnished with "as decent a reason as they could have desired for keeping all the great posts of state in their own hands." He might have gone a step further, and admitted that the "Whig grandees" would have been chargeable with a greater blunder than keeping the great posts of state in their own hands had they entrusted one of them to a man against whom such grave objections could be urged as are here set forth by Mr. Morley. The whole matter resolves itself into an example of false reasoning. That Burke was a man of extraordinary genius is an undoubted fact; he was a member of two administrations without having a seat in the Cabinet, therefore, it is concluded, the Whigs ill treated the greatest member of their party. Though justice is done rather grudgingly to the Whigs in this volume, yet every reader of it must clearly perceive that the charge against them falls to the ground, and that the

fault lies not on their side but on that of Burke.

While Mr. Morley has placed Burke's connexion with the Whigs and their treatment of him in a fairer light than any previous writer, he has not been equally happy in dealing with his early years, or with those nine years in particular subsequent to 1750, during which, as he says, "the circumstances of Burke's life are enveloped in nearly complete obscurity." The conjectures as to what he did in the interval are many and extraordinary. Where nothing is known it is rash in Mr. Morley to affirm that several of the conjectures are untrue. The puzzle is rendered more complicated when Burke becomes the proprietor of the estate of Beaconsfield at the cost of 22,000*l.* Before this he had paid Barry, the painter, an annual allowance wherewith to visit the great picture galleries of Europe and to live for a time at Rome. This circumstance, coupled with the purchase of Beaconsfield, is said by Mr. Morley to have "given abundant employment to wits who are *maximi in minimis*, and think that every question which they can ask, yet to which history has thought it worth while to leave no answer, is somehow a triumph of their own learning and dialectic." No one has asked these questions more pointedly and appositely than Mr. Dilke, whose interrogatories are reprinted in his 'Papers of a Critic.' It is not history, but Burke himself, that is responsible for the mystery and the strange stories which were current during his lifetime, and the calumnies under which he winced are the result of concealing his doings in the nine years subsequent to 1750. He may have done nothing of which he had reason to be ashamed. His relation with his namesake William Burke and his connexion with W. Gerard Hamilton and Lord Verney may have been perfectly defensible, and his purchasing of Beaconsfield may have been the most natural thing possible under the circumstances; still, it is incontestable that all these points are not only veiled in an obscurity which has proved impenetrable, but that Burke purposely withheld the means for elucidating the facts. It is not discreditable to strive to remove the veil which shrouds this part of his life, and it well becomes any inquirer into the occurrences of the last century to ascertain the truth. No one has yet cast a slur upon the investigator of the Junius riddle; why should it be deemed less legitimate to try to fathom the riddle of Burke's early life? To endeavour so to do is, in fact, the duty of his biographer, and the value of any biography of Burke depends on the thoroughness and success with which this duty is performed.

The short chapter on Burke's literary character is the best in this volume. Here Mr. Morley has full scope for his critical faculty, and he turns his opportunity to the best account. We concur in his decision on all points save that relating to Burke's failure as an orator in the House of Commons. This was not due, as Mr. Morley supposes, to the absence of "the higher forms of commonplace" in his speeches. No such hypothesis is adequate to explain why Pitt and Grenville agreed in thinking that Burke's great speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts was not worth answering.

The truth is that he failed, just as Mackintosh failed at a later day, by lecturing the House instead of addressing it. A spoken essay seldom influences a debate in the House of Commons. The speaker may be admired and praised; Macaulay and Lytton Bulwer in our day were complimented whenever they favoured the House with an essay; but they could not impress it like Russell and Palmerston, who were their inferiors as rhetoricians, but their masters as speakers. In recent times many members of Parliament, who talk to empty benches, have acquired a reputation for oratory in the country, the reporters being the medium through which their utterances charm a wide circle of readers. Burke may be said to have addressed posterity rather than Parliament, his oratorical renown being far greater now than it was during his lifetime. He preserved his speeches; he corrected them with care; we read them divested of the drawbacks of manner which, quite as much as their didactic character, impaired their effect at the moment of delivery. His greatest oratorical triumph was gained before the House of Lords during the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Then it was that an elaborate oration was sure to be more effective than a speech, just as, in the House of Commons, a debating speech would carry the day against the most finished oration.

There are many slips which ought to be corrected in a future edition of this volume. It is said that the first Lord Holland held the balances of the Pay Office "from 1765, when he retired, until 1778, when they were audited." Lord Holland died in 1774. The passage reads as if Mr. Morley intended to convey that he lived till 1778, the year that his executors obtained a discharge from the Audit Office. Burke is said to have been filling his mind with knowledge "while Fox was yet a Tory, while Sheridan was writing farces, and while Grey was a schoolboy." This passage, in Macaulay's manner, is tainted with Macaulay's false emphasis. It would have been quite as effective and more accurate to have written "while Sheridan was writing comedies." Jefferson, Franklin, and Henry are said to have drawn from the Parisian freethinkers, whom Burke detested, "those theories of human society which were so soon to find life in American independence." It is true that Jefferson gained his most Utopian ideas from a French source, but Franklin was not indebted to any French writer for his opinions, while it is questionable whether Patrick Henry ever read a line of any translation from the French. Being ignorant of the French tongue he could not learn anything from a Frenchman at first hand. His notions derived from books were almost exclusively drawn from English works on the British Constitution, from translations of the Roman classics, particularly Livy's history, from Sherlock's sermons, and the Bible. The foregoing inaccuracies are but a few out of the many which might be noted. As editor of the series of "English Men of Letters," Mr. Morley must expect his writings to be scrutinized with even greater care than those of the authors over whom he has exercised a rigid supervision. His own contribution to this series would have been more welcome if the pains taken by him had been

at all proportioned to the importance of the subject.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Godwyn's Ordeal. By Mrs. John Kent Spender. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Our Bohemia. By Mabel Collins. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

MRS. SPENDER has written what may be truly called a romance of the affections, and novel readers owe Mrs. Spender a debt of gratitude for her book. In a work of this sort there is always the danger that the writer should become morbid. This peril, however, Mrs. Spender has skilfully avoided, and her heroine, though thoroughly feminine, is at the same time thoroughly healthy in mind. She is attractive in face, person, and manners without being one of those distressingly perfect creatures so often met with in novels, but nowhere else. The slow and gradual development of the hero's character under the influence of the heroine, whom he eventually marries, is likewise well depicted, but the interest undoubtedly centres in the heroine herself, who is a charming creation. Several of the other characters are also good, especially the strong-minded, worldly, yet, according to her lights, conscientious mother, and the beautiful, vain, selfish beauty who is the heroine's rival. This beauty is one of the wicked characters in the drama, but the author successfully avoids the mistake of putting her altogether outside the pale of human sympathy. Very properly the course of true love is not allowed to run smooth, but the obstacles are not distressingly serious, nor are they overcome by any improbable device. Another feature in this book is that the romance does not close in the orthodox but hackneyed manner. Mrs. Spender is not content with marrying the hero and heroine and making them live happily ever after, but carries her readers into what is, after all, the most important part of a woman's career—her early married life. Incidentally there is a good deal of sound writing about the poor and the relations between employers and employed, but the reader is not bored with political economy. Indeed, amusement and instruction are throughout given in judicious proportions.

'Our Bohemia' is put forward as a title for a collection of stories and short pieces, most of which have something to do with the life of artists; and the author seems to desire to reveal the pleasures of Bohemia and show its superiority to the land of "respectability." But it appears that this particular Bohemia possesses no very distinguishing features except that dwellers in it first neglect and then refuse to pay their weekly bills. They have all the discomforts of being in narrow circumstances. Want of money is the burden of their life. Nagging women and importunate tradesmen worry them continually. Bohemians, too, we learn, are still liable to arrest and imprisonment for debt. So that, on the whole, they appear to have less fun and more hardships than the ordinary Philistine. To be sure, the Bohemian's wife drinks claret pretty freely—a tumblerful "in two appreciative draughts"—but insufficient chintz covering and worn carpets make her miserable; and although the scraping together of money to make pay-

ments in extremities all comes upon her, in the general way she vies with her husband in recklessness. Money is desperately scarce in all parts of Bohemia, and this particular corner of it is as badly off as the rest. In other respects nothing could be less like the Bohemia which Henry Murger so wittily described. Several stories in these volumes have no relation to Bohemia; and it cannot be denied that the writer shows versatility. In the chief Bohemian story, for instance, there is no plot, and the end is so abrupt that one may well read on into the next, imagining it to be a second part; in another tale, however, there is a catastrophe of a highly melo-dramatic kind, and several of the shorter pieces show an extraordinarily far-fetched fancy. These last are, it is true, rather ridiculous, but variety, even in absurdity, has its merits.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Black Forest: its People and Legends, by L. G. Séguin (Strahan & Co.), should accompany every intending traveller to the Black Forest, for it contains all the information that can be desired on this region. The descriptions of the scenery convey a just idea to the reader's mind of the country, with which the author has made a thorough acquaintance. She has also endeavoured not only to guide the traveller to the parts of the Black Forest most worth visiting, and to supply him with all manner of interesting information concerning the country and its people, but to afford him amusement for the inevitable rainy days that beset pleasure-seekers occasionally by relating the weird and romantic legends of the district. In common with the inhabitants of all wild and picturesque countries, whose imaginations are excited by the beautiful and mysterious scenes in which they pass their lives, the peasants of the Black Forest connect every castle, rock, and lake with some unseen spirit. These traditions probably have their origin, for the most part, either in that primitive Nature-worship of our forefathers to which we are now taught to refer the greater part (if not the whole) of our folk-lore and favourite fairy stories, or in the more recent stories of monastic or crusading times, when the warriors who returned from the East and those who did not return alike furnished material on which the minds of their friends at home could work. The legend of Falkenstein (p. 266) is a good example of the latter kind of legend, though too long for insertion here. The historical and other details connected with the people and places of the Black Forest are also interesting, especially the account of their industries, the rafting identical with the *flottage* of the Morvan, the clockmaking, the straw-plaiting. The author is, however, mistaken in instancing it as "an extraordinary proof of the thrifty business habits of" one of the places she visits, "that here every cow and every goat has not its own special attendant, but that a kind of co-operative system is in vogue." We should think few travellers in Switzerland or Tyrol, or, indeed, any mountain country, have failed to notice the custom in all Alpine villages of the flocks of goats and cows proceeding every morning to the mountain pastures attended only by a single, and often diminutive, herdsman. It is a pity that an author apparently well acquainted with German should have allowed herself to make such mistakes as writing "Wilbad," "Schwazwald," "Hirsh," and other similar faults of orthography. The woodcuts are numerous, and illustrate well, if not very artistically, the costumes of the peasantry and the features of the landscape.

MESSRS. SANDOZ & FISCHBACHER, of Paris, have just published an anonymous work, under the title *Gambetta, 1869-1879*. It consists

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chiefly of extracts from the speeches of the orator, and cannot be said to form a biography of the man.

We have on our table *Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach* (Macmillan),—*First Steps in Geography* (Johnston),—*Practical Lessons in Gaelic*, Part I., by D. C. Macpherson (Edinburgh, MacLachlan),—*Early Bardic Literature, Ireland*, by S. O'Grady (Low),—*Notes on Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy*, by T. Edwards (Calcutta, Spink),—*Free Trade and English Commerce*, by A. Mongredien (Cassell),—*Gold in the East*, by C. J. Daniell (Strahan),—*The Decline of Prosperity*, by E. Seyd (Stanford),—*The Ellerton Prize Essay for 1879*, by F. T. Dalton (Parker),—*Annual Supplementary Catalogue of the Liverpool Library* (Liverpool, Thomas),—*Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom*, edited by H. R. Tedder and E. C. Thomas (Whittingham),—*The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, Vol. IV. (Dicks),—*The National Birthday Book* (Edinburgh, Johnstone),—*The Mizpah Birthday Book* (Kirkwall, Peace),—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Parts XVI., XVII. (Blackwood),—*Our Public Offices*, by C. Marvin (S. Tinsley & Co.),—*Miracle no Mystery*, by an English Presbyter (Nisbet),—*Francesco Cenci e la sua Famiglia*, by A. Bertolotti (Florence, Office of the "Gazzetta d'Italia"),—*Nuove Illustrazioni sull' Affresco del Trionfo e Danza della Morte in Clusone* (Bergamo, Gatti),—*Vondel*, by Dr. C. J. Hansen (Antwerp, Mertens),—*Die Apostelgeschichte und die Offenbarung Johannis*, by J. Belsheim (Nutt),—and *Deutsche Stich- und Hieb- Worte*, by K. H. Schaible (Trübner). Among New Editions we have *London Guide* (Stanford),—*Diane*, by K. S. Macquoid (Low),—*The World and the Church Reconsidered*, by J. Booth (Longmans),—*Outlines of Geology and Geological Notes of Ireland*, by W. Hughes (Dublin, Gill),—*Carmarthen and its Neighbourhood*, by W. Spurrell (Carmarthen, Spurrell),—*Rambles in Search of Wild Flowers*, by M. Plues (Bell),—*A Manual of Bee-Keeping*, by J. Hunter (Bogue),—*The Mechanism of Man*, Vol. I., by E. W. Cox (Longmans),—and *Rhymes*, by "Agrikler" (Houlston). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Throw for a Throne*, by the late Sergeant Zinn (Wilson),—*The Tenant Farmer*, by J. Howard (Macmillan),—*Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States*, by J. J. Knox (Trübner),—*Bimetallism and its Connection with Commerce*, by E. Cazalet (Wilson),—*Monaco* (Curtice),—*On the Neglect of Physical Education and Hygiene*, by Dr. Roth (Baillière),—and *The Catholic Church in the United States*, by Rev. J. T. Hecker (New York, the Catholic Publication Society Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Boardman's (G. D.) *Epiphany of the Risen Lord*, cr. 8vo. 5/ Crookery's (Rev. T.) *Plymouth Brethrenism*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Law.

Saunders's (T. W.) *Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879*, 8vo. 5/ cl.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Blackburn's (H.) *Academy Notes, 1875-79*, 8vo. 6/ cl. 1p. Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, folio, 15/ cl. Money's (W.) *Parish Church Goods in Berkshire, A.D. 1552*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. 1p. Tanagra Figurines, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Poetry.

Cliffe's (F. H.) *The Crown of Virtue, and other Poems*, 3/6 cl. Stockall's (H.) *Poems and Sonnets*, 12mo. 5/ cl.

History and Biography.

Ewald's (A. C.) *Representative Statesmen, Political Studies*, 2 vols. 8vo. 24/ cl. Hamilton (Alexander), *Life and Epoch of*, by Hon. G. Shea, 8vo. 24/ cl. Masson's (G.) *History of France*, abridged from Mr. R. Black's Translation of M. Guizot's larger History, 10/6 cl.

Geography.

Verne's (J.) *Celebrated Travels and Travellers*, translated by D. Leigh, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Philology.

Bústán (The), by Shaikh Muslihu-D-Din Sa' Dī Shīrázī, translated into Prose, with Notes and Index, by Capt. H. W. Clarke, roy. 8vo. 30/ cl. Ovidii Nasonis Heroidum Epistolæ XIII., edited, with Notes and Indices, by E. S. Shuckburgh, 12mo. 4/6 cl.

Science.

Thurston's (R. H.) *Friction and Lubrication*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl. Walmsley's (J.) *Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms*, 5/ cl.

General Literature.

Alexander's (Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. E.) *Cleopatra's Needle, its Acquisition and Removal to England Described*, 2/6 cl. Blake's (Mrs.) *Realities of Freemasonry*, 8vo. 9/ cl. Cato Redivivus, or New Wine in Old Bottles, a Tragedy Born Again, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Clifford's (W. K.) *Seeing and Thinking*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Nature Series.) Essays from the North American Review, edited by A. T. Rice, 8vo. 7/6 cl. Gough's (J. B.) *Orations Revised by Himself*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Grant's (A.) *The Heiress, not the Woman*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. Havergal's (F. R.) *Red-Letter Days, a Register of Anniversaries and Birthdays*, 32mo. 2/ cl. Monksford, a Tale of Much Talking, by the Author of 'As Wise as a Serpent,' 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl. Sandys's (G. M.) *Don Garcia in England*, 8vo. 12/ cl. Sketches of Young Couples and Young Gentlemen by "Box" and of Young Ladies by "Quix," 12mo. 3/6 cl. Smith's (J. M.) *Tales of Old Thule*, roy. 16mo. 6/ cl. Spender's (Mrs. J. K.) *Godwyn's Ordeal*, 3 vols. 31/6 cl. Tuer's (A. W.) *Luxurious Bathing, a Sketch*, illustrated with 12 folio etchings, initials, &c., by S. Sharpe, 63/ vellum.

MILTON'S DIVORCE.

AMONGST the correspondence and papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I. and Charles II., which I had the pleasure of cataloguing for Messrs. Puttick & Simpson last winter, I came across a letter of apparently little importance or interest at first sight, but which I incline to believe may throw a perfectly new and very strong light on an occurrence in Milton's life which from his time to the present has never been satisfactorily explained. I allude to the true cause of his divorce from his first wife, Mary Powell, daughter of Richard Powell, of Forest Hill, near Oxford. Before I give, however, a copy of the letter, I must mention a few facts about the public events at the time of this marriage, in order to explain my surmises in relation to it. In November, 1642, occurred the capture of Brentford by Charles I., and his retreat soon after to Oxford, where he spent the year 1643. During the spring of 1643 Milton left London, went to Forest Hill, and married Mary Powell, the daughter of an ardent Royalist. In the second volume of Prof. Masson's admirable 'Life of Milton' is a very full account of this wedding, and he points out how strange it was that the poet, "the antiepiscope pamphleteer, and altogether one of the most marked of extreme Parliamentarians out of Parliament," should venture so near the Royalist headquarters. It was a mystery, but not so great a mystery as the cause of his sudden divorce of his Royalist wife within three months after their marriage. The real motive for this has never been guessed; and Prof. Masson points out in his third volume that Milton's nephew Phillips must be wrong in the story he gives us of it, that the poet sent back for his bride after Michaelmas, 1643, because we know for a certainty that the tract on Divorce was out on the 1st of August, 1643; and after its publication it is impossible to believe that he could have made any overtures whatever for her return. More than that, her mother distinctly affirmed, only a few years later, that her husband "turned away his wife heretofore for a long space upon some other occasion." What was the occasion that led to such extraordinary conduct on the part of a bridegroom of two months' standing? I believe it to have been the fact that "the Philistines plowed with his heifer,"—in other words, that the Royalists at Oxford gained information of the movements of their enemies through the brothers of Mary Powell, then students at Christ Church, and that the brothers gained information from their sister Mary, and that their sister Mary betrayed her husband's honour and forfeited her husband's love by using her newly won position to retail to her family all she heard and saw around her in her Puritan household. I now proceed to give a copy of this letter as I found it:—

"May it please your Honour

"To remember that vpon his late Majesties Returne to Oxon after Brainford Fight, I did

present His Majesty 50^{li} in Gould, which He was pleased to deliver to your hands. And likewise that I did often send Intelligence to your Honour at Oxon by the hands of Mr. Richard Powell now Bencher of the Temple.

"I doe most humbly request your Honours fauour to Certify the aforesaid particulars, or what elce your Honour shall think fitt touching my Loyalty. I have petitioned his Majesty for the Reversion of a Waiters Place at the Custome House and your Honours Certificate on my behalf may greatly advantage me therein. For which and all other your great Favours both to my Mother and my self. I shall ever remayne

"Your Honours most humble and obedient Seruant

"May 29th 1667.

WILLIAM GARRET.

"Mr Powell Lived at Forrest-Hill near Oxon."

This letter is not addressed to any one; but I have since found an original draft of an answer to it in the hand of Secretary Nicholas, in which he certifies to the writer's "particular diligence and faithfulness in the late troubles to do his Majesty of blessed memory services, not only by supplying his Majesty according to his ability, but by giving frequent and good intelligence through my hands whilst his Majesty was at Oxford of the then Rebels movements and other matters."

I ought to remark that the postscript to Garret's letter, "Mr Powell Lived at Forrest-Hill near Oxon," is in another hand—that, I believe, of Sir Joseph Williamson.

Prof. Masson, in the introduction to his edition of Milton's 'Samson Agonistes,' points out with considerable skill and ability many autobiographical allusions made by the dramatist to his own experiences in life contrasted with those of Samson, his blindness, his abstemiousness, his marriage with an enemy's daughter, &c. To this we can now add another from the clue furnished by Garret's letter, where Milton says, in l. 382 of 'Samson Agonistes':—

Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret wrested from me in her highth
Of nuptial love professed, carrying it straight
To them who had corrupted her, my spies
And rivals?

And again, in l. 488:—

Let me here
As I deserve pay on my punishment,
And expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful garrulity. To have revealed
Secrets of men, the secrets of a friend,
How heinous had the fact been, how deserving
Contempt and scorn of all—to be excluded
All friendship and avoided as a blab,
The mark of fool set on his front.

And lastly, in l. 773, Dalila herself says, what no doubt poor Mary Powell urged as her excuse:—

First granting, as I do, it was a weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets, then with like infirmity
To publish them—both common female faults.....
But I to enemies revealed, and should not.

EDWARD SCOTT.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIX months have now elapsed since the Philological Society's scheme for a new English dictionary was formally relaunched under the auspices of the Oxford University Press, and an appeal issued to "the English-reading and English-speaking public" to assist in the work by reading and making extracts from the books not yet brought under contribution. The results have been such as amply to justify the confidence of the promoters that, if they could show that the Dictionary was at length to be an accomplished fact, there would be no lack of volunteers to help them with the reading. Between three hundred and four hundred volunteers have actually proffered their assistance, and by their efforts 221 books had been read and extracted by the end of last month, while 485 were still in hand. The number of quotation slips actually sent in at that date was 81,600,

and probably a still larger number from books not quite finished were ready in the hands of readers. For the summer half of the year, when steady reading is not expected, these results are very gratifying, and they encourage the hope that the full thousand readers asked for by the promoters of the Dictionary may offer their services for the winter, and that by next March their contributions may have risen to several hundred thousand. The appeal has excited lively interest in the United States; the articles on the subject in the *Athenæum* and other English journals were quoted in full by the New York press, and thence in the local papers and periodicals over the whole extent of the Union, from all parts of which eager offers of assistance continue to be received. On account of the time lost by letters in crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic, and the disappointment frequently occasioned to intending readers by the books which they had fixed upon being already taken up by others living nearer before their offers were received, the editor has found it desirable to revert to the plan arranged, on similar grounds, with Prof. (now the Hon. G. P.) Marsh many years ago, and to leave to American readers the eighteenth century books not yet read and all works by American authors. For this purpose Dr. Murray has printed and sent to America a list of the eighteenth century works already read or in hand, and of the few American books read, requesting American friends as far as possible to read all others; and Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., well known on both sides of the Atlantic by his works on Anglo-Saxon and English, has kindly consented to guide and direct the reading in America, so as to save, as far as possible, reference to the editor in this country. A large number of readers are consequently now at work, not only in the various colleges, where the matter has been warmly taken up, but in the most unlooked-for localities, from Massachusetts to California and Oregon, and from Minnesota to New Orleans. It has been a pleasant surprise to the promoters to find what numbers of Americans are happy in the possession of early editions of the writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which they offer to read for the Dictionary. The suggestion to readers in America to take up the section of literature above mentioned does not of course exclude them in the least from helping in other periods, only in the latter case a reference to the editor (Dr. Murray, Mill Hill, N. W.) in this country is necessary, to see that the book has not been taken up since it appeared in the list. In point of fact, portions of Chaucer, Gower, the Elizabethan writers, Fuller, Coke on Lyttleton, and many other works of all ages are being read in the United States. The Committee cannot too warmly thank the American scholars generally, and Prof. March especially, for the zeal with which they are promoting the work, both by personal effort and by public and private appeals. Meanwhile Dr. Murray, with the help of Mr. S. J. Hertridge and his other assistants, has been busily engaged in reducing to order the accumulated materials of former years, much of which had been packed away in hampers or cellars for a long time, and in adding to them, when arranged, the daily contributions of present readers, as well as in doing as much as possible towards the permanent work of the Dictionary. By means of keeping everything on slips, which are only pinned together, and can be unpinned to admit of the insertion of additional materials as they come in, Dr. Murray has prepared a first draft of his work as far as "Ad-", and his assistants have partially prepared it a long way ahead of this. Readers are not to imagine, however, that this means that no more quotations are wanted before "Ad-"; on the contrary, almost every word shows many gaps in its quotations, and for many words not a single quotation has been received. These are chiefly, indeed, such as appear in Johnson marked

"*Dict.*," being such as he admitted from Phillips, Kersey, or Baillie without a quotation, and some of which, as "Abditive," "Abliguration," may never have been seen out of a dictionary. They also include modern scientific terms, as "Abiogenesis," "Acarpous," "Achromatism," for some of which quotations are almost as rare. The editor will soon print a list of the words for which he has no quotation at all, none in some of its senses, or none before or after a particular date, as, e.g. "Abnormal," of which he has no written instance before 1847, though he has the testimony of Prof. Huxley that he heard it from a lecturer in 1843. The inquiry as to "Acrobat" in our last ought to have been as to its use before 1846, when it appeared more than once in *Punch*. About six of the old sub-editors have continued or resumed their work on the new lines on which it is being carried out, and several competent gentlemen have intimated their willingness to take a portion of the remaining materials and "sub-edit" them for Dr. Murray as soon as they are ready to be sent out. At the present rate of progress there is no doubt that a part of the work will be ready in 1882.

'THE DATA OF ETHICS.'

AN ambiguity of expression appears to have partially misled the reviewer who has bestowed so much care and skill in giving an analysis of 'The Data of Ethics.' The note on p. 278, which runs, "Most of these quotations I make from Dr. Bain's 'Mental and Moral Science,'" refers exclusively to the quotations on that page concerning a question of secondary moment. It does not, as the reviewer supposes it to do, refer also to the quotations in those earlier chapters in which the cardinal doctrines of moralists, ancient and modern, are discussed.

HERBERT SPENCER.

CHAUCER'S PROTECTION FROM HIS CREDITORS.

THE researches at the Record Office for notices of facts in Chaucer's life, when discontinued by me, were kindly taken up by Mr. Walford D. Selby and Mr. Greenstreet. Few valuable discoveries have been made lately, with the exception of one entry of considerable interest, which throws light upon the immediate cause of Chaucer getting his letter of protection from creditors on May 4th, 1398. The records show that in Easter Term, April 24th—May 20th, 1398, Isabella Buckholt, administratrix of the goods of Walter Buckholt, Esq., believed to be of Kent, sued Chaucer for fourteen pounds and twenty-three pence. In Michaelmas Term, 1398 (Oct. 9th—Nov. 28th), the sheriff returns Chaucer as *non est inventus*, and the usual writ of *exigent* is awarded with a view to his outlawry. The sheriff's return of *non est inventus* appears again in Trinity Term (June 4th—25th), 1399, but after that date the matter cannot be traced on the rolls. It is quite possible that Henry IV. paid the debt for Chaucer. The poet, no doubt, wrote to Henry, on or before his coronation on Sept. 29th, 1399, the humorous 'Complaynt to his Purse,' which says that he was in some (country) town, shaven as close as any friar (as poor as a rat). The new king—

O conquerour of Brutes Albion,
Whiche that by lyne and free eleccion
Been verray kynge,

as Chaucer called him—gave the poet on Oct. 13th forty marks yearly, in addition to his former annuity of 20*l.* from Richard II.; and on Oct. 18th new copies of his two grants of pensions were issued, while he got the life lease of his house in St. Mary's Garden, Westminster, on Dec. 24th. He was, therefore, no doubt able to settle with the prosecuting Mrs. Buckholt before he died in 1400. F. J. FURNIVALL.

MODERN GREEK LITERATURE ON CYPRUS.

To Mr. Myriantheus we are indebted not only for his book on 'The Ancient Cyprians,'

but also for a glossary of about four hundred Cypriot words published in the third volume of the periodical *Philistor* (1862).

The interesting editions of *inedita* by Mr. Constant. Sathas refer to the mediæval history of Cyprus; they fill two volumes of his 'Bibliotheca Græca Mediævi,' the second (1873) and the sixth (1877). In the introduction to the third volume the author gives some interesting data with regard to Cypriot inscriptions from the time of the incorporation of the island with the Roman empire down to that of its conquest by the Turks. The book is not a connected, systematic history, but rather a series of discussions upon controverted points. The author adds much that is new, but generally refers to earlier works, and more particularly attacks Mas-Latrie, whose predilection for the Catholic Church often induced him to cast unjust reproaches upon the Cyprians. The main part of the volume is occupied by the *inedita*, consisting chiefly of the two unpublished chronicles of Leontios Machairas and Georgios Bustronios.

Leontios Machairas was the son of one of the native primates, who lived towards the end of the fourteenth century. His father's family was closely related to James I. of Lusignan. Staurinos, the father of the chronicler, contributed not a little towards hastening the choice of James I. to fill the throne by a speech addressed to the feudal lords of the land. Leontios filled several high offices under Giano and John II. A Frenchman, Bertrand de la Brocquière, who met him in Lycæa in 1432, as the king's ambassador in Syria, wrote of him:—"item trouvoy en ceste ville de Laraned ung gentil homme de Cypre que l'en nomme Lyachin Castrico, et ung autre que l'en nomme Lyon Maschere, qui parloient assez bon françois. Et me demanderent dont j'estoye et comment j'estoye là venu." Machairas, although in the service of the rulers of his country and highly esteemed by them, sufficiently loved his native land (which he frequently calls "the sweet country") not to be blind to all its defects; he is thoroughly upright and honest. His chronicle begins with the colonization of the island under Constantine the Great, and ends with the accession of King John II. The history of Cyprus under the Byzantines he gives briefly, dwelling longer upon the taking of the island by Richard and its acquisition by the Templars. But his narrative refers more especially to the reign of Peter I. Four-fifths of the whole work are devoted to this great sovereign. Machairas's book has this great advantage—what he had not seen with his own eyes he puts together from good authorities. But what gives one most confidence in him is that he was able in all probability to make use of the archives while writing his chronicle. This would explain his mentioning all the names of those who took part in an election, his accurate account of events, and the minute and even wearisome details of every story. Owing to its excellent points the book, although written in the Cypriot language, could not remain unknown to scholars abroad. It was therefore often made use of and translated. Strambaldi (also called Strambaly) translated it into modern Greek, without giving the author's name. And Francesco Amadi and Florio Bustrone copied a great deal out of it.

Even at an early date Imm. Bekker and Joseph Müller mentioned the existence of a MS. in Venice containing the chronicle of Machairas. Mas-Latrie seems to have taken no notice of it. M. Sathas published the work according to the MS. in the library of St. Mark's, which is neither complete nor the only one. He has simply copied the chronicle in a careless manner, at all events without troubling himself about restoring a systematic style of orthography in accordance with the Cypriot dialect, or about filling up the gaps in the Venetian MS. from some other MS. This would not have been difficult; for there exists in the Bodleian a MS. (Seld. 13) containing the chronicle of Machairas.

I studied this MS. during my stay in Oxford in the summer of 1876, and convinced myself that in many instances it is more perfect than the Venetian MS. Besides this, fortunately all the gaps in the Venetian MS., especially in Sathas's edition, can be filled in, with the exception of a few sentences on the first pages of the chronicle. The Oxford MS. unfortunately wants the beginning. I hope soon, in a work of my own, to discuss the Codex Seldenianus more fully, and at the same time to publish the inedited portions of this important chronicle.

In addition to this chronicle M. Sathas has published in his 'Bibliotheca Græca Medii Ævi' that of Georgios Bustronios, the continuator of Machairas. He also, like Machairas, took part in the political movements of the empire and held a post under James II. He died shortly after 1501. He wrote the life of his royal patron without showing any partiality. Like Machairas, his work was made use of in various ways, and preyed upon by Antonio Colbertaldi, Florio Bustrone his kinsman, and by Stefano Lusignano. The work, however, remained inedited in the original, although Mas-Latrie copied it from the London MS., and communicated some portions of it in the original. Mr. Sathas published the chronicle from the two MSS. at St. Mark's; the end, which has been lost in both, he has given from a copy, kindly communicated by Mr. D. Bikelas, from the Arund. 518. The same volume of the 'Bibliotheca' contains a treatise by Mr. P. Lambros on unpublished coins of the kingdom of Cyprus, and a glossary of the rare words occurring in the Cypriot *inedita* in the volume.

In connexion with these important works should be mentioned the publication of the Cypriot assizes in the sixth volume of the 'Bibliotheca.' It is the first time that the Greek text has been presented complete. In 1839 Zachariæ v. Lingenthal published the table and the first sixty-one chapters from the codex discovered by him at Mount Athos. The edition of Mr. Sathas is based upon two Paris MSS., MS. Gr. 1390 and Suppl. Græc. 465. We find both versions in his work. According to the Cod. Paris. Gr. 1391, a bull was issued by Pope Alexander IV., in a Greek translation, in which he recognized the ecclesiastical rights of the Cyprians and the administration of justice by Greek judges and bishops in Cyprus. The editor, in a long introduction, makes an attempt to restore the history of the Cypriot assizes and their relation, on the one hand to the law of the Crusaders and on the other to the Byzantine and native legal customs and rules. I must refrain from entering upon this controversy, and may say I am not competent to follow his arguments. That there is some truth in his assertion that the assizes borrowed a good deal from the Greek law cannot be denied, but to what extent must be decided by competent judges. The question is interesting enough, and the answer will not be long in forthcoming. We may meanwhile rejoice that the unwearied industry of Mr. Sathas has brought to light so much valuable and important matter, and that more is to follow soon in a third volume of Cypriot *inedita*, which the editor promises.

In conclusion, a few words may be said regarding the 'Unpublished Coins of the Mediæval Kingdom of Cyprus,' by P. Lambros. My father possesses the richest existing collection of Latin coins in the East. Even the large collection of the Marquis de Vogüé is much inferior to it. Good use was made of it both by Hopf in his Mediæval History of Greece, and by Mr. G. Schlumberger in his excellent work, 'Numismatique de l'Orient Latin.' In his exceedingly rich collection Mr. P. Lambros has found material enough for no less than five-and-twenty monographs, which have been published either in separate pamphlets or in Greek, French, and German periodicals. The work mentioned above

is one of these, and (at the request of Mr. Sathas) first appeared as an appendix to the third volume of the 'Bibliotheca Græca Medii Ævi.' In 1876 it was published in Greek and in French, in separate fasciculi, larger in form. In the last century only two coins of the French kings of Cyprus were known. Since then, down to the time of the publication of this work, altogether ninety different pieces had been discovered and published. The Greek collector presented at once 108 unknown coins, the most interesting specimens in his collection, which contains no less than 349 different coins belonging to the kingdom of Cyprus, many of them unique. The book has nine plates, upon which are given drawings of these unpublished coins. No less interesting than the description and publication of these *inedita* is the introductory essay respecting the various kinds and the value of the Cypriot coins, which throws light upon many passages in the history of the island.

From this short sketch it will be seen that the literature of modern Greece on Cyprus is very rich, and that those persons who are engaged with the history of the island, more especially during the Middle Ages and modern times, should not fail to obtain an insight into the data given by the Greek scholars.

List of the Works noticed.

1. Νεοφύτων τοῦ Ῥοδινίου, περὶ ἡρώων, στρατηγῶν, φιλοσόφων, αγίων, καὶ ἄλλων ὀνομασθέντων ἀνθρώπων ὅπου εὐρίσκειται ἀπὸ τῶ νησι τῆς Κύπρου. 'Ἐν Ῥώμῃ, ἀχρὺθ'.
2. Κυπριανοῦ, Ἱστορία χρονολογικὴ τῆς νήσου Κύπρου. 'Ἐνετίῃσι, 1788.
3. Ἀθαν. Α. Σακελλαρίου, Τὰ Κυπριακά. 'Ἐν Ἀθήναις. Τόμος Α', 1855; Τόμος Γ', 1869.
4. Π. Βενετοκλέους, Βραχέαι παρατηρήσεις εἰς τινὰς λέξεις καὶ παροιμίας τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης. 'Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1872.
5. Γ. Λουκᾶ, Φιλολογικαὶ ἐπισκέψεις τῶν ἐν τῷ βίῳ τῶν νεωτέρων Κυπρίων μνημείων τῶν ἀρχαίων. Τόμος πρῶτος. 'Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1874.
6. Γερωνύμου Μυριανθένους, περὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων Κυπρίων. 'Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1868. Second edition, 1869.
7. C. Sathas, Bibliotheca Græca Medii Ævi. Τόμος Β', 'Ἐν Βενετίᾳ, 1873. Τόμος ΣΤ', 'Ἐν Παρισίῳ, 1877 (Maisonneuve et Cie).
8. Π. Λάμπρου, Ἀνέκδοτα νομίσματα τοῦ μεσαιωνικοῦ βασιλείου τῆς Κύπρου. 'Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1876.—P. Lambros, Monnaies Inédites du Royaume de Chypre au Moyen Age. Athènes, 1876. (Paris, Rollin et Feuardent.)

SPYR. P. LAMBROS.

MR. LEONARD MONTEFIORE.

We greatly regret to hear of the decease of Mr. Leonard Montefiore, who died of rheumatic fever on Saturday last at Newport, Rhode Island, at the early age of twenty-six. Though he only took his degree at Oxford in 1878, Mr. Montefiore promised to make a name for himself both as a writer and a politician, and his great abilities had already attracted the notice of Lord Beaconsfield, who prophesied for him a brilliant career. He had devoted much attention to the history of Germany since the Peace of 1815, and he had probably made himself better acquainted with the political movements in that country than almost any other Englishman. To the *Nineteenth Century* he contributed some brilliant articles on "Liberty in Germany," and while staying in Berlin last winter, for purposes of research, he addressed some striking letters to the *Times* on the state of feeling in the Prussian capital. In this journal he wrote several reviews, and has left behind him an important article on Alsace and Lorraine. But he had not had time to produce anything except fragments, and only his friends can know how much has been lost by his untimely death. To them his eager enthusiasm, his keen intellectual curiosity, and his passionate hatred of tyranny rendered him singularly attractive. In many ways he evinced his extreme kindness

of heart, and many may remember the trouble he took in collecting Christmas toys for the children in the London hospitals. It is, indeed, sad to think that a man should be thus suddenly cut off who was so ambitious, and so likely, to do great things.

He left England in July for a tour in the United States. Four weeks ago he fell ill, but it was only three days before his death that any serious alarm was entertained about his condition.

Literary Gossip.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, whose health has greatly improved since his return from South Africa, contemplates postponing his lecturing arrangements, and proceeding to Afghanistan as special correspondent.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. are about to publish the memoirs of Madame de Rémusat, 1802-1808, by her grandson, Paul de Rémusat. The translation of this work will be issued simultaneously with the first issue of the complete original work in Paris. The same publishers have a number of books of travel, including Major Serpa Pinto's work, already announced by us, in preparation. We have given particulars regarding some of them in "Geographical Notes."

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL & Co. will publish next month a new work by the author of 'The Childhood of the World,' entitled 'Jesus of Nazareth, embracing a Sketch of Jewish History to the Time of His Birth.'

WE intimated several weeks ago that the attention of the authorities at the Inland Revenue Office had been called to the wholesale way in which Tauchnitz and American editions of English copyright works are publicly disposed of here. The authorities disclaim all responsibility for this, and throw the blame on the Custom House officers, whose duty it is to stop the importation of unauthorized works. This duty appears to be discharged with unpardonable laxity, and the aggrieved authors and publishers will probably have to make further appeal for redress.

AN account of the life and writings of Henry Thomas Buckle, by Mr. Alfred Henry Huth, will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL will shortly publish a treatise by Dr. Gordon Holmes on vocal physiology and hygiene, the chief aim of the work being to furnish persons who make an artistic or professional use of the vocal organs with a concise but complete account of those scientific relations of the voice, physical and medical, which are generally only alluded to cursorily or passed over altogether in works on elocution and singing.

MR. T. ALFRED SPALDING, LL.B., who is a member of the Committee of the New Shakspeare Society, has enlarged his paper on the Devils in Shakspeare (read before the Society last year) into a small book on witchcraft in Queen Elizabeth's time in general and Shakspeare's plays in particular. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are to publish it.

'OUR SQUARE CIRCLE,' announced two or three years ago, but withdrawn in consequence of the late Mr. J. Hain Friswell's illness and death, has now been prepared for the press by his daughter, Miss Laura Friswell, and will shortly be published by

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. The same firm promise 'The Witty and Humorous Side of the English Poets, with a Variety of Specimens arranged in Periods,' by Arthur Elliot.

An English gentleman, Mr. Godfrey Rhodes, who has established a large plantation and factory in Hawaii, and who has resided in that island for many years, has prepared an elaborate account of the Hawaiian group, which he contemplates publishing in England. This record would naturally have greater value than the impressions of mere visitors to the interesting "half-way house" in the Pacific. One chapter of this work deals with the recent intercourse between the Americans and the Hawaiians, and may shortly make its appearance in a separate form.

THE new editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, Principal Tulloch, relinquishes this month the editorship of the *Record of the Church of Scotland*, an appointment which he has held for upwards of seventeen years.

MR. W. J. CRAIG, late Professor of English at the Welsh College at Aberystwyth, editor of 'Cymbeline' for the New Shakspeare Society, has been for some years collecting materials for a Shakspeare Glossary. He hopes now to complete it in three years.

THOUGH the second edition of Dr. Ingleby's 'Shakspeare's Centurie of Prayse,' which he has given to the New Shakspeare Society, raised the number of allusions to Shakspeare and his works in 1591-1693 from 228 in the first edition to 356, yet the compiler has already found or had sent to him six fresh allusions in that period, besides the two that have appeared in our own columns, even before the new edition of his book is out.

DR. JOHN TODHUNTER is writing a book on Shelley.

MR. GEO. MANVILLE FENN has in the press a story of Lincolnshire life, entitled 'Parson o' Dumford.'

At a meeting of the Library Association on Friday, the 5th inst., a paper by Mr. Wilson Archer, of the National Library, Dublin, was read, the subject being a plan for keeping up a regular index of the best periodical literature. The publishers of reviews, magazines, and learned transactions, by enlarging their tables of contents by the addition, to the number of the page now given, of the title and volume of their work, would furnish librarians with ready-made material, which, with the aid of a pair of scissors, could quickly be thrown into an alphabetical form and constitute a monthly, quarterly, or annual supplement to Poole's 'Index of Periodical Literature.' A "library recorder" sent for exhibition by Mr. Walker, librarian at Sydney, had no special features of superiority to the library indicators in use at Birmingham, Wigan, and other towns of England.

MR. ALFRED ALSOP, of Manchester, will commence there on October 1st a cheap monthly serial, the object of which will be to disseminate information about ragged schools and kindred subjects. It will be entitled *Delving and Diving*.

THE second volume of the 'Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Cupar-Angus,' completing the work, is now in the press.

The first volume, referred to in "Literary Gossip" of March 22nd, contains many notices of rural courts during the latter portion of the fifteenth century, and one tenant in 1479 enters into an obligation that "owkly [weekly] he and his nychtburis sal halde a byrlay court among thame self, for commown profit of the town and correccioun of al fautis" (p. 230). In some cases the "overman" was appointed by the abbot (p. 178, &c.). It may here be mentioned that the birlawman, as a burgh officer, appears in the records of Scottish burghs, and that the birlawman, as the petty "ourman" of the rustic "toun," is well described in the late Cosmo Innes's 'Scotch Legal Antiquities' (pp. 254, 268).

M. GUSTAVE MASSON has prepared for Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. a school edition of Guizot's 'History of France.' The work is completed in one volume of about six hundred pages, with twenty-four full-page portraits and many of the illustrations contained in the original edition. It also contains a chronological index, historical and genealogical tables, &c.

DR. CAULFIELD, whose edition of the Council Book of Youghal we noticed last week, will publish very shortly his transcript of the Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale, from 1652 to 1800, in an unbroken series, with the items which have been transferred into it from a more ancient book, now lost. In appendices will be printed parts of the Council Book of Munster which relate to the history of the county and city of Cork during the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the first twenty years of James I.; a list of persons outlawed in the county and city of Cork in 1641; funeral certificates in the county and city of Cork, 1629-42; charters and grants of all the fairs and markets in the county and city of Cork enrolled in the Irish Court of Chancery; depositions of Cromwell's adherents in Kinsale, Timoleague, Bandon-Bridge, Hallbowlin, taken 1654; abstracts from the Browne MSS. relating to Kinsale, A.D. 1419-1674, and from those in the possession of Capt. D. R. P. Sarsfield, A.D. 1355-1551; Morys Ronan's Rentayle in Kinsale, 1604, and the Rent Roll of Edward Southwell, Esq., M.P., in Kinsale; the names of the inhabitants of Kinsale and Bandon and their neighbourhoods whose wills were proved in the Registry of Cork from 1600 to 1800; correspondence between the Provost of Bandon and the Lords of the Treasury, concerning the lands forfeited by Major-Gen. McCarthy in Munster; an abstract of the charge and discharge of the ports of Kinsale and Baltimore, 1690-91-92-93; and some extracts from the Lib. Mun. Hiberniæ to illustrate the nature and duties of the Council of Munster, with lists of those who held civil and military appointments at Kinsale. This work will also contain the charters and a series of annals of the town from the thirteenth to the end of the eighteenth century.

MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL writes:—

"I perceive in the current number of the *London Journal* the first instalment of a story called 'Is He the Man?' by the author of 'John Holdsworth, Chief Mate,' &c. I wrote 'Is He the Man?' five or six years ago, and sold the copyright of it to Mr. William Tinsley. How the *London Journal* comes by it is no business

of mine, but I think it due to myself to say so much."

THE last addition to the rather numerous list of newspapers printed in the Greek-speaking countries is one to which the title of *Albania* has been given. The articles are to be written both in modern Greek and in the Albanian vernacular.

WE hear of the death of Mr. P. R. Drummond, of Perth. He was for many years a bookseller of literary leanings in that city, and contributed largely to the local press. He was an intimate friend of the late Robert Nicoll, the poet. Mr. Drummond had for a considerable period been engaged on a work which he proposed to call 'Perthshire in Bygone Days,' which, as we have already announced, is to be issued shortly.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. have in the press 'Eldmuir,' an art story of Scottish home life, scenery, and incidents, illustrated by a series of engravings of Scottish subjects.

LOVERS of chess will be glad to hear that Mr. Zukertort and his fellow-editor have received the most ample promises of support for the new *Chess Monthly* which they have undertaken to conduct. We are led to hope that the new periodical will do something to fill the void left by the discontinuance of the *Westminster Papers*, inasmuch as the editors will aim at illustrating the game of chess in its most popular aspects.

CANON SIMMONS is to edit forthwith for the Early English Text Society "Archbishop Thoresby's Lay-Folk's Catechism, from the authentic Original, A.D. 1357, with a Lollard Paraphrase."

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will publish in November Dr. Oldenberg's edition of the 'Dipavamsa.' An English translation is appended.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN are preparing a new illustrated edition of a little story in verse of 'The Little Pilgrim' and the adventures she met with in endeavouring to follow too literally in the steps of John Bunyan's hero. It will contain a number of outline engravings by Helen Petrie. Mrs. Gellie's ("M. E. B.") new story is entitled 'Stephen the Schoolmaster,' a story without plot, and will be published by the same firm during the autumn in their "Stories for Daughters at Home" series. 'Fifty Years in Sandbourne,' a sketch by Cecilia Lushington, is in preparation by the same publishers, who will also publish shortly a new and revised edition of a poem entitled 'Ambition's Dream.' They will also issue during the autumn 'The Royal Umbrella,' by Major A. P. Harcourt, author of 'The Shakspeare Argosy,' &c., which will be illustrated by Mr. Linley Sambourne; and a story for children entitled 'Kitty and Bo; or, the Story of a very Little Girl and Boy,' by A. T., with a frontispiece. They have the following new three-volume novels in preparation: 'Worthless Laurels,' by Emily Carrington, and 'Louis; or, Doomed to the Cloister,' a tale of religious life in the times of Louis XIV., by M. J. Hope, dedicated by permission to Dean Stanley.

MESSRS. BICKERS & SON have in the press a new work illustrative of the time of

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Charles H., entitled 'Pepys and his Times,' by Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

SCIENCE

Canal and Culvert Tables, based on the Formula of Kutter, under a Modified Classification, with Explanatory Text and Examples. By L. D'Arcy Jackson. (Allen & Co.)

A WRITER would run the risk of being accused either of ignorance or of presumption who should assert that at the present day, after the construction of the Suez Canal, and the expenditure of 12,000,000*l.* on the water works of London, the formulæ which are accepted as embodying the fundamental principles of hydraulics require reconsideration.

Instead, therefore, of making such a statement, without further preface we call attention to a few remarkable facts, as to which we shall be glad to hear if any other thorough explanation can be offered.

In 1835 a work, considered as one of standard importance, was published by Messrs. D'Arcy and Bazin, under the title of '*Recherches Hydrauliques*,' founded on observations made chiefly on canals of small section in France. These engineers proposed a new formula for calculating the flow of water, in which the empiric coefficient *c* is made to vary, not according to the velocity, but according to what is called the "hydraulic radius," which we shall presently describe.

In 1867 two American writers, Capt. Humphreys and Mr. Abbot, published a work, which has been translated into German, entitled '*Theory of Motion of Water in Rivers and Canals*.' The observations of these gentlemen were made on the discharges of the lower Mississippi and its affluents. From these they have deduced an entirely new formula, according to which the gradual decrease of velocity of current from the surface of a river towards its bed is represented by a parabolic curve.

In 1874 Mr. J. J. Revy published, under the title '*Hydraulics of Great Rivers*,' an account of measurements made by him of the flow of the Parana, the Uruguay, and the La Plata estuary. Mr. Revy did not propose any new formula, although he showed the entire failure of the ordinary formulæ to accord with his observations. His tabulated observations show that the decrease of velocity is represented, not by a parabola, but by a straight line; and his results, if trustworthy, would indicate the existence of the previously unsuspected law that, with equal surface inclinations and widths, the volume of flow is to some degree proportionate to the square of the depth of the water. Half-a-dozen other discordant formulæ may further be cited, chiefly proposed by German writers.

That the theoretic differences thus existing at the present moment are not mere matters of trifling detail may be proved by the following comparison. In 1876 Mr. Lewis D'Arcy Jackson, in a translation of Kutter's '*Hydraulic Tables*' (which we reviewed at the time of publication), tabulated a comparison of velocities observed on certain Swiss rivers, with the theoretic velocities for these streams according to the three formulæ of Chezy-Eytelwein (which is that in ordinary use),

of D'Arcy and Bazin, and of Humphreys and Abbot. The results were that for an observed velocity of 100, the first formula gave 139, the second 96, and the third 26. Thus the results are as wild as the formulæ are proved to be empiric. It will be seen how far this wide discrepancy depends, not on error of observation or differences of detail, but on essential imperfection of fundamental formulæ, from the following consideration.

The basic formula, under various forms of notation, is briefly this: $v = c\sqrt{rs}$, *v* being, of course, velocity; *c* a coefficient empirically determined; *s* (sometimes written *i* or *j*) the hydraulic slope or fall of the surface of the water; and *r* the hydraulic radius or hydraulic mean depth. This last expression

is equal to $\frac{a}{p}$, or to the area of the water way divided by the wetted perimeter of the channel. The American writers, however, divide the area by its whole perimeter.

It is obvious that for a given area the value of *r* is at its maximum when the cross section is semi-circular or semi-elliptical. It follows that *r* decreases in its relative value to *a* with equal departures from this form, whether in the way of shallowing or of deepening the channel, so that a like value of *r* might represent either a wide and shallow or a narrow and deep channel. But all actual measurements of under-surface velocities contradict the assumption that the flow is equal in a given section, whether the major axis be vertical or horizontal. Thus the hydraulic radius, which is an arbitrary expression, is shown to be one of no controlling value. It is applicable only in cases of slight divergence from ordinary proportions. And its general use is enough to account for variations in results so great as from 26 to 139 in calculating the same stream by different formulæ, all of which include either *r*, or *r*₁, the American substitute for *r*.

Premising this general view, to our arriving at which no writer has contributed more than Mr. L. D'Arcy Jackson, we must speak in high terms of the care, labour, and presumable accuracy of his '*Canal and Culvert Tables*,' a handsome octavo, of some four hundred pages. "As the greater part of them apply to canals," he tells us, "the work of calculation has been expressly carried out at the desire of the Government of India. . . . It must be borne in mind that these are not mathematical tables, but tables intended principally for the practical purposes of determining velocities and discharges of water, on which gradation of quality of surface and irregularity of course produce so important an effect that errors of one per cent. may almost be disregarded at present. Until lately errors of even 30 and 50 per cent. in such quantities have been allowed to pass unnoticed."

The formula of Kutter, which is employed for these tables, has, Mr. Jackson admits, its defects. "It practically causes rivers to be divided into sixteen classes, and forces a choice to be made among them which is certainly at present rather difficult, and will remain so until we have a greater number of fully recorded observations on rivers to refer to for guidance." That is to say, it is a purely empirical formula, ingeniously

varied so as to apply to known observations, and of but little use as indicating hydraulic movements under conditions not hitherto carefully observed. In fact, it depends on the "hydraulic radius," and is therefore little more than a rule of thumb. Within the limits of the tables, however, it may very probably give the degree of accuracy claimed by Mr. Jackson, who has thus offered a valuable aid to the engineer by reducing the labour of calculation.

Mr. Revy's observations point to the substitution of the expression $w \times d^2$ for *a*. It will be very interesting to see how far the change that would be effected in the various formulæ by this substitution would tend to put them all in accord, or to throw out at once the more fanciful expressions, which make use of the cube root, the fourth root, or even the sixth root of the inclination. But one of the evils of the use of the "hydraulic mean depth" has been that it has allowed observers to neglect the far more essential question of the actual depth of water, or at all events not to include it in their published observations. Mean time all the observations as to the frictional retardation caused by different surfaces of channel, from planed wood to the natural breakwater afforded by reeds and aquatic vegetation, remain as so many acquisitions to science.

We cannot take the responsibility of suggesting a new formula, based on the Parana and Uruguay observations alone, especially as the tidal force may exert a disturbing influence. At the same time it is clear that any set of careful observations which include the actual measurement of velocities from the surface to the bottom of a river have a positive value very different from that of any number of observations in which the velocity has been only estimated from that of the surface current by any formula yet proposed. An increase as the square of the depth would certainly appear to be disproportionate. The subject, therefore, demands careful reconsideration; but that, whatever formula may result, a different value should be attached to the vertical and the horizontal axes of the cross section is not only certain (if Mr. Revy's observations are trustworthy) but *a priori* to be anticipated. What the law of that necessity may be is the point to ascertain. Perhaps much might be said for trying the accuracy of the expression $w \times (d + x\sqrt{d})$, which would be in very close accordance with the primary formula, while at the same time giving an increasing value to the function of depth.

On the Distribution of Rain over the British Isles during the Year 1878. Compiled by G. J. Symons, F.R.S. (Stanford.)

Few contributions to the advancing science of meteorology are more valuable than those annual publications relating to British rainfall which are compiled by Mr. Symons. At about 2,000 stations in Great Britain and Ireland rain gauges, mostly self-recording, have been established, and systematic observations and records have been made and furnished to the compiler of this volume. The zeal displayed by Mr. Symons during several years—indeed, since 1858—has been remarkable; the difficulties with which his work has been surrounded have been numerous; but he is rewarded, to use his own words, by feeling that his '*British Rainfall*' "is the only attempt at compiling such a

history which has ever been made." It is not possible to give any digest of the vast mass of information condensed within the pages of this book. We may, however, venture to extract a few brief notes of more than usual interest. The largest rainfall in 1878 was at the Styne, in Cumberland, which amounted to 149.04 inches; the least was at Keadby, in Lincolnshire, this being only 17.35 inches. The mean average rainfall of the United Kingdom in 1878 gives a depth of 30.10 inches,—the depth of the rainfall of England being 28.28 inches, that of Scotland being 31.46 inches, and that of Ireland 32.56 inches. In conclusion (we quote Mr. Symons), "Everybody has heard of cyclical meteorology..... Every sixth year is evidently a wet one; this is a grand discovery, and is a development of that to which I some years since called attention."

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. have nearly ready 'Up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers, through Bolivia and Peru: a Journey in Canoe and Saddle across South America,' by Edward D. Mathews, with map and illustrations,—an account of the Amazon river from its outlet to the mouth of its most important affluent the Madeira river, a distance of 900 miles, and of the Madeira river from its junction with the Amazon to its sources in Bolivia, and information on the climate, inhabitants, resources, and condition of Bolivia,—and 'Up and Down; or, Fifty Years' Colonial Experiences in Australia, California, New Zealand, India, China, and the South Pacific,' being the life history of Capt. W. J. Barry, written by himself.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. also promise 'Branches from the Main Routes round the World, comprising Routes through Japan, China, Cochinchina, Malaysia, Sunda, Java, Torres Straits, Northern Australia, New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand,' by James Kingston. The work will be illustrated from photographs by the author, including one of the famous Boer Buddha Temple, Java.

Under the title of 'A Forbidden Land,' Mr. E. Oppert has in the press an account of his voyages to the Corea, a country hitherto hermetically closed to foreigners. It claims to be the first work based upon personal observation which has been written on this curious and highly interesting country. In addition to an account of the author's personal adventures in the interior, the work will embrace the geography, history, productions, and commercial capabilities of the country. It will form one volume, demy octavo, with illustrations, maps, and charts. It will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

The special edition of the 'Survey of Western Palestine,' issued for two hundred and fifty subscribers, has been entirely taken up. The first volume is now in the press, and may be expected to be ready early in the year. It will contain the memoirs of the first six or seven sheets of the map, with an introduction by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, sketching the general history of the society from its foundation, and an account of the scientific methods of the survey.

M. Jules Verne, whose wonderful stories have been so largely read in this country, has now in preparation a work of more serious import, under the title of 'The Exploration of the World.' The narrative, of which the first volume is nearly ready, is intended to comprehend not only all the explorations made in past ages, but also the new discoveries which have of late years so greatly interested the scientific world. M. Verne has been assisted in this important undertaking by M. Gabriel Marcel, of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The work will be illustrated by original drawings and facsimiles of ancient drawings and maps.

Prof. Nordenskiöld arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd inst., all well. The correspondent

of the *New York Herald* furnishes some particulars of the Swedish explorer's proceedings since he found himself imprisoned in the ice to the east of Kolichin Bay, in lat. 67° 7' N., long. 173° 24' W. The winter appears to have been spent pleasantly, supplies of fresh meat and fish having been furnished by the Chukchi inhabiting the villages along the coast. Not a single case of scurvy occurred. The cold was intense, averaging -33° F. After an imprisonment of 264 days the Vega was able to proceed on her homeward voyage on the 18th of July. The east cape of Asia was doubled on the 20th, and the north-east passage, attempted in vain by generations of navigators, had thus been accomplished. Before proceeding to Japan Prof. Nordenskiöld visited St. Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence, St. Lawrence Island, and Behring Island, where an agent of the Alaska Trading Company furnished him with the first European news he had heard since his departure from Gothenburg in July, 1878. The time passed in the Behring Sea was employed in dredging, more especially in that part of it where the currents of the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans meet. The professor was fortunate enough to catch a *Rytina stelleri*, a gigantic marine mammal supposed to have been exterminated, and not seen since 1786. He thinks that the passage first navigated by him affords a safe and certain route from Europe to Asia, and he speaks favourably of the trading potentialities of the vast basin drained by the river Lena.

The fifth edition of General J. T. Walker's Map of Turkestan has recently reached this country, and will prove of great utility in enabling the public to follow coming events in Afghanistan. To call it a map of Turkestan is, perhaps, rather a misnomer; it embraces the whole of the region intermediate between the Russian and English possessions in Asia, and stretches from the Caucasus on the west to Nepal and Kuldja on the east, and from Lake Balkash on the north to the Persian Gulf, Khelat, and Delhi on the south. The hill-shading, as might be expected in a map executed by photo-zincography, is rough and occasionally rather unintelligible. But what one loses in style and finish one gains in completeness and promptness of issue, for herein we find embodied several important new surveys, some of very recent date. For instance, the geographical fruit of Major Biddulph's explorations in Chitral is herein noted; a survey of the Swat river, by a native explorer, finds place for the first time (for this valley had never previously been traversed by any traveller capable of mapping its topography); and even the new route from the Pishin Valley to Multan *via* Thal and Chotiali, surveyed during the present year by Capt. Holdich and Heaviside, is laid down. There are various surveys executed in connexion with the Khyber, Kurram, and Candahar columns, which also find place, and which help to make this map a most creditable production and invaluable document at the present crisis.

The forthcoming (No. IX.) number of *Petermann's Mittheilungen* will contain *in extenso* Prof. Nordenskiöld's interesting letter, dated January 7th, 1879, and addressed to Mr. Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg. Extracts from this letter have been printed in some English journals, but the whole of it is well worth reading. It appears from the postscript that the letter was consigned on the 20th of February to the tender mercies of a Chukche, who was then starting for the Russian settlement of Nishne Kolymsk. Its arrival in Europe almost simultaneously with the news of the professor's having safely emerged from his icy prison near Behring's Straits and reached Yokohama is a curious coincidence. Other articles comprise a letter from Abandou, on the Gaboon, by M. H. Soyaux, and a suggestive article, illustrated by map, on the mean annual isothermal lines of the whole globe.

The July *Bulletin* of the Paris Geographical Society contains the full report of the Commis-

sion, awarding the two gold medals of the year to the Count P. S. de Brazza, for his exploration of the Ogowe and the north-western basin of the Congo, and to M. Lucien N. B. Wyse for his successful examination of the isthmus of Darien, with a view to the construction of a ship canal. The prize (also a gold medal) instituted a few years ago by M. Alex. de la Roquette, for the most successful Arctic exploration of the year, was awarded to Sir George Nares. A succinct and interesting account of each journey finds place in the report.

We record two important publications relating to geography: 1. The first volume of Dr. Gustav Nachtigal's 'Sahara and Soudan, Results of Six Years of Travel in Africa.' 2. The first and second parts of 'Reise nach West-Sibirien im Jahre 1876. Auf Veranstaltung des Vereins für die deutsche Nordpolfahrt in Bremen unternommen mit Dr. A. E. Brehm und Karl Graf v. Waldburg-Zeil-Trancburg von Dr. O. Finsch' (both Berlin, 1879).

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Horticultural, II.—Fruit and Floral Committees.

Scientific Gossip.

EPHEMERIDES have now been published of the two small comets which were discovered last month. That found by Palisa on August 21st will be in perihelion on the 25th inst., and nearest the earth about the 18th, so that its apparent brightness will become somewhat greater than it is at the present time, though still telescopic. Its place for to-night (as computed by Herr Zelbr) is R.A. 12° 30', N.P.D. 49° 45'; and for the 17th inst., R.A. 12° 52', N.P.D. 52° 25'. The other comet, discovered by Hartwig on August 24th, was, according to an ephemeris computed by the discoverer himself, in perihelion two days after that date. As it is now also receding from the earth, and was very faint when first seen, it is not likely that it will be followed even with large telescopes much longer. Besides these two, the only new comet discovered during the present year was that detected by Mr. Swift at Rochester, New York, on June 16th; but it will be remembered that two known comets of short period have also been observed, viz., that of Brorsen and the first periodical comet discovered by Tempel (1867, II.).

PART VI. of the third volume of the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has just been issued, and contains ten papers read before the Society during the present year. Four of these are mathematical, by Prof. Cayley, Messrs. A. G. Greenhill, C. Taylor, and J. W. L. Glaisher; two by Prof. Liveing, on spectroscopic researches; one physiological, by Mr. Langley, and one anatomical, by Mr. F. M. Balfour. Prof. Hughes's very interesting communication, 'On the Relation of the Appearance and Duration of the Various Forms of Life upon the Earth to the Breaks in the Continuity of the Sedimentary Strata,' is supplemented by a chart of the rocks of Great Britain, with the intervals between periods of deposition (as shown by European evidence of deposit elsewhere) shown on the same scale, one inch to sixteen thousand feet maximum European thickness. His consideration of the life-forms forces on him the conclusion that when we can study regular deposits new forms of life, whether varieties, species, or genera, appear gradually at different horizons, and die out in the same way, and in studying the Fauna and Flora of a continuous deposit the upper or newer portion, when contrasted with the older, shows as great a change in the life of the period as after a similar interval measured by denudation.

THE *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philosophical Society have now reached the third part of volume xii., containing Mr. J. W. Warren (Caius College) 'On Curvilinear and Normal Co-ordinates,' and Prof. Clerk Maxwell

'On Boltzmann's Distribution Points,' and containing a monograph of the life of the publicists of the 18th century, and a new now dated by the University of the South and three. The continuance of the logist. placed in College, approach students the cha University of math liminary young e for a D in the I. THE Iron an on the issued. and th value, Institut signed turers autumn. THE Royal Falmouth machin were e satisfac Miners. The re depres of stud classes nation being a paper of its societi. ON logist's schem Weypp Arctic may b. PRO in Ge despa the su telegr for m receiv. DORR 'CHRIE the lat Wil' Calaph Ten to s. Po Men. Low kind and cour and

'On Boltzmann's Theorem on the Average Distribution of Energy in a System of Material Points.' The twelfth volume is now finished, and contains 570 pp. One paper, Mr. Hiern's monograph of 'Ebenaceæ' (274 pp.), is a standard work of great value. One sign of revived life of the Society is the regular appearance of its publications. The third volume of *Proceedings* commenced with the papers read in October, 1876, and has now reached 274 pp. and seven plates. The *Proceedings* and *Transactions* are now complete, and published up to the present date by the wise liberality of the Cambridge University Press. Prof. Liveing is the President of the Society. During the last year eight Fellows and three Associates have been elected.

THE McGill University, Montreal, Canada, continues to progress rapidly, under the guidance of Principal Dawson, the well-known geologist. The new Faculty of Science has been placed under Prof. Bovey, Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, as Dean, and in the approaching session will number nearly fifty students. Prof. Bovey is doing much to elevate the character of the engineering studies of the University, especially by insisting on the need of mathematical, geometrical, and other preliminary work occupying the first attention of young engineers. It is hoped that a good scheme for a D.Sc. degree would be received with favour in the Dominion.

The first programme of the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, to be held at Liverpool on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., has just been issued. More than twelve papers are to be read, and the meeting promises, from its scientific value, to command considerable attention. The Institute has received a very cordial invitation, signed by all the leading iron and steel manufacturers in Westphalia, to hold its next year's autumn meeting at Düsseldorf on the Rhine.

The forty-seventh annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was held at Falmouth last week. A considerable number of machines, tools, &c., connected with mining were exhibited, and the meeting was altogether satisfactory. The annual meeting of the Miners' Association was held at the same time. The report informs us that, notwithstanding the depression which exists in mining, the number of students belonging to the Miners' Association classes who passed the South Kensington examination was greater than in any previous year, being 304. Mr. Alfred T. Davies communicated a paper 'On Heaves or Faults,' which, by reason of its real value to miners, was read before both societies.

On the 1st of October a conference of meteorologists is to be held at Hamburg, to consider the scheme proposed by Count Wilczek and Lieut. Weyprecht for establishing stations within the Arctic circle at which meteorological phenomena may be observed for twelve months.

PROF. KLINGERFUES of Göttingen has patented in Germany a method by which it is possible to despatch as many as eight different messages at the same time along a single wire of the electric telegraph, and an apparatus has been constructed for mechanically registering the same as they are received.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'THE BAZAZEN SERPENT' (the latter just completed), each 35 by 25 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caliph,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Portrait Collection of the Hundred Greatest Men.—Class I., Poetry. Class II., Art. (Sampson Low & Co.)—In two small portfolios we have two kinds of portraits, genuine and imaginary, of poets and artists, tolerable photographs, which are courageously described as "reproduced from fine and rare steel engravings." These are instalments

of a series of eight such classes, to consist of from fifteen to twenty examples in each class; the remaining six folios are to contain likenesses of notabilities in religion, philosophy, history, science, politics, and industry. The instances before us are fairly selected, the poets ranging through time from Homer to Scott. Comprehensive as the series is which includes likenesses of Homer and Pindar, that which represents the men of art surely falls short in omitting the architect of the Great Pyramid, and in beginning with the, of course, well-known faces of Phidias and Praxiteles. Artists will be glad to see what Messrs. Low & Co. believe to be the likeness of the sculptor of the Parthenon. It is a pity a scheme in itself attractive is marred by absurdities like these, still more so that a better selection of examples has not been made in cases where it was easy to reproduce genuine portraits. In this respect the types are of very unequal value. The bust said to represent Pindar is, of course, questionable, but it need not have been photographed from a poor impression of an incompetent engraver's print of an antique sculpture. Still worse is the wretched thing called "Æschylus." The so-called "Sophocles" is not quite so bad, "Euripides" is miserable, "Menander" is a Roman bust, very badly reproduced by an ignorant engraver, "Virgil" is ludicrous, "Dante" is tolerable, but not more than tolerable. We do not recognize the "Chandos" portrait of Shakespeare in the feeble version before us. In short, with one or two exceptions, the portraits of poets are very bad. This judgment is also generally applicable to the portraits of the artists. One of the best is from a weak print of the common likeness of Da Vinci. We prefer not to express an opinion of the "Raphael in Childhood." The best example of the whole series is "Rembrandt"; and if not this, then a photograph from a common print of the Stratford bust of Shakespeare. The letter-press attached to the portraits is better than the likenesses. It consists of intelligent accounts of the commonly accepted facts in the lives of the men.

First Report of the Archaeological Commissioners on the Prehistoric Monuments and other Antiquities of the Isle of Man. (Douglas, Brown & Son.)—When they have turned over these pages antiquaries will admire the Hon. Lieut.-Governor Henry Lock, who, "under the seal of this said isle," not only appointed Commissioners to make inquiry as to relics of antiquity, but declared that "I do, by these presents, give and grant unto you power and authority to call before you such persons whom you may deem necessary..... to inquire," and gave his officers power to administer oaths, "touching and concerning the premises when the same shall appear to be requisite," and likewise signified his will and pleasure that they should "make a report to me what you have done in these premises," and "commanded all officers" to be assistant to the Commissioners in the matter. The said Commissioners, thus urged and invested with authority, did present to the Lieut.-Governor the Report which lies before us, and describes villages of stone huts which are considerably smaller than the like structures on Dartmoor and Holyhead Island. There are also in Man trackways, holed stones, and kistvaen; of the last it is remarked that the tumuli to which they belong almost invariably afford views of the sea. We know this is the case in a large majority of such relics in England, from the mounds on Ballard Down, in Dorsetshire, to the stones called Chun Quoit in Cornwall, and Pentre-evan in remote west Pembrokeshire. Kit's Cotty House, in Kent, though situated inland, gives a wide landscape to the eye. We fail to see in this fact grounds for a suggestion which strikes the Commissioners that the elevated positions of the Manx tumuli favour a notion that their makers performed obsequies at night. Cronk-howe is a huge tumulus, said to be the grave of King

Reginald, who was slain by the knight Ivar in 1249; but it is far more ancient than this, and no camp, as the people say, but a tomb, very like the better known Maes-howe, in Orkney. Near Ballakilpatrick are the Standing Stones, two of which remain out of four that existed forty years ago. These and similar memorials at Ballown and Malew are, doubtless, parts of megalithic circles used to sustain the sides of mounds, of which the earth-heap has long since been washed and blown away. There are upright stones, called the "Giant's Quoitng Stones," at Ballacregan, which resemble the monstrous standing monoliths at Bolleigh (the "Field of Blood"), near St. Buryan, Land's End. Fragments of very ancient churches occur in the island, like those to be found in Kyn-tire, Argyllshire; these are in Man styled "Keeylla," the same as "Kil," a church, which term appears also in "Icolmkill," "Kilmarnock," "Kilpatrick." These Manx keeylla have graveyards attached to them, but, strange to say, the dedicatory names of the structures have been lost. Stones with runes, and cross-like sculptures, and Christian antiquities marked with crosses, much older than the possible introduction of the symbol of Roman missionary enterprise, occur at Brada-Moor. The Commissioners describe these and other antiquities, and they recommend the formation of a museum of Manx antiquities; they desire legislative protection for the existing relics, and state that they have as yet seen but few of the prehistoric monuments which are scattered over the island. It is evident that a good deal remains to be done in this matter.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

No. XLIV. TEMPLE-NEWSAM, NEAR LEEDS.

THE pictures by old masters belonging to Mrs. Meynell-Ingram are the chief ornaments of an ancient and stately house which, surrounded by a large park, is yet so near to Leeds that the smoke of that dingy city trails across the meadows and bedims the neighbourhood. The house occupies a site of historic fame, for near it once stood a preceptory of the Knights Templars; the estate has been in the hands of the present family, in regular if not direct descent, from Saxon times. The present building is of brick, with stone decorative elements; it is, generally speaking, Jacobean, handsome and regular, with large windows, formal rather than grand, yet from its bulk imposing. The pious motto on its front, raised high above the parapet, and distinctly legible against the sky, is a quaint and characteristic feature, emphatic if not architectural. Such a mode of decoration is so rare in England that it occurs but once or twice, and nowhere is it so conspicuous as here. The largest room of this great mansion is devoted to the paintings collected about one hundred and twenty years ago by a distinguished dilettante. The present representative of the family has generously allowed us to study them at leisure. Several of them are noble examples, and others are extremely interesting; but the visitor sees them under disadvantages, because the great gallery is unsuited for their exhibition, and, while flooded with light, is so constructed that, like Butler's moon, the pictures are veiled by the radiance which should display them. The vast and lofty hall is fitted by its stately proportions and extent to be a king's audience chamber. It is illuminated on each side by a row of gigantic deeply recessed windows. The light admitted by each confuses that of its opposite neighbour; the pictures hang on the walls between the windows, and therefore only those at either end of the gallery are fairly visible. All the works may, however, be seen by the spectator who chooses his stand-points, as we did. A few other paintings of less account than those in the hall are dispersed about Temple-Newsam. We select from the entire collection those instances which are most noteworthy, and we have to thank the owner for the opportunity of doing so. We are not aware that this collec-

tion of paintings has been described before except by Dr. Waagen, whose hasty memoranda did less than justice to, and were far from exhausting, the subject. Some of the pictures have been commented on singly—for example, a curious one which was at the Leeds Exhibition, and has unfortunately been ascribed to Albert Dürer. Two or three of the Reynoldses have been engraved by good hands, but neither the fine Rembrandt nor the fine Titian has attracted enough notice.

The gem of the collection is the Titian, described as a portrait of Martin Bucer, the early Reformer, and certainly worthy of being ranked in the first class of ancient portraiture. It is, in fact, a masterpiece among masterpieces. It represents a life-sized figure to the hips, standing at a table or balustrade, which extends between the subject and ourselves; it may be that this is the front of a pulpit or preaching desk. The whole figure, with the face, is in three-quarters view to our left; the eyes are in the same direction. Martin Bucer (?) wears a black silk gown over red sleeves. It is open at the chest, and displays the white shirt, which is cut square across the shoulders, and shown nearly to the waist. This costume is common in portraits by Titian and his school, and may be seen in the so-called 'Aretino,' which Cornelis van Dalen the Younger engraved after the master's noble portrait, in the 'Aristo' of Lord Darnley's collection at Cobham, and in various instances of the same kind. The white shirt is the brightest piece of colour and light in the picture; the warm ruddy brown of the flesh, with its Titianesque inner glow of gold, is the next element in degree of illumination. These two elements are surrounded and supported by the dark background and the darker hair, which latter, divided at the top, flows to the shoulders, and by the black dress. This chromatic and tonic scheme is, of course, common, but it is treated with a skill worthy of Titian at his best. The chief source of our delight is the expression of the face and the pathetic representation of a firm but somewhat over-refined nature; the features are so elegant as to be almost feminine—a characteristic which is emphasized by the absence of beard and moustaches, and the soft, full contours of the cheeks and lips. The forms are a little worn. There is a penetrating look in the clear, rather than deep, eyes; the forehead rises upright and full from the straight lines of the brows; the lips are mobile and tender, like a woman's, and compressed like a student's; the chin is a fine, not small, oval; it is altogether a handsome and noble visage. The edge of a delicately drawn and shell-like ear appears in a cleft of the brown and curling locks which descend on the nearer side of the face. In his bare right hand Bucer (?) carries a black hat with an ensigne in front of it, and in his gloved left hand, which rests on the table or balustrade, is the glove removed from the other hand. So far as its position enables us to speak, this picture is in perfect order and preservation. We take it to be a comparatively early work of Titian's, produced while the influence of the firm handling of Bellini's school was still effectual in his practice, but not before he had thoroughly developed his own views of colour and chiaroscuro, and while his modes of handling, draughtsmanship, and drawing proper were of a much more searching order than they became at a later time. There is plenty of pigment in the carnations, and this has been managed with undeniable brush power, expressing the brilliancy of the flesh with solidity and an unusual precision.

A large canvas which bears the name of Luca Giordano is probably rightly so ascribed, yet, as it is not only in a somewhat dirty condition, but hangs on the darkened side of the hall, it is not well to be confident on the point. Representing Europa mounting the Bull, it displays all this artist's grandiose mode of design, his skilful and effective composition, and, so far as

we are able to speak of it, it is an unusually good specimen of this famous colourist working in his own line; the shadows of the flesh are, nevertheless, dark to excess even for Luca Giordano, and more than commonly earthy and opaque. We say this with reserve, as there is so much difficulty in seeing the picture, which, after all, may be but a capital copy.—A highly characteristic landscape with figures bears the name of Francesco Mola. The subject we did not recognize. The figures are those of monks, one of whom, clad in white, is reading before a cross; his robes give the high note of the picture's colour and tone. An odd illustration of the painter's practice occurs in a palm tree, which is placed in the middle of a distinctly European landscape.—A picture of the school of Paolo Veronese, and probably by Alessandro of that name, possesses many of the merits of the artists of that class; its subject is not obvious, the execution is heavy, the shadows are blackish and crude.—By Rottenhammer we noticed a small picture, a charming composition of amorini dancing in varied and well-studied attitudes. Their actions are graceful and spirited. The execution of this pretty work is highly finished, and, as usual with the painter, smooth in the extreme.

By Poelenberg is a painting of 'Charity,' with the three typical children, figures which are frequently combined to form a moral allegory. This in style as well as in execution may be called the complement to the Rottenhammer. The allegorical figures are accompanied by amorini, some of whom are scattered rather than grouped in the air. Some, taken separately, are extremely spirited and pretty. This picture exemplifies the smooth, metallic, laboured manner of the painter, which, nevertheless, was never employed on a more pleasing design. Other Poelenbergs are here, of which the largest is the best. It is a landscape with nymphs.—By Sebastian Bourdon is 'Moses striking the Rock,' a slighter and colder picture than we commonly meet with from his hands, but, as usual, highly dramatic in design. The composition is loose, and thus loses expression and spontaneity. It looks as if it had been thought about rather than conceived with energy.—By B. Spranger is 'The Children in the Fiery Furnace,' an interesting and, in some respects, very fine work, displaying the *bravura* of the artist, which, outrageous as it is, never fails to be masculine and in a high degree dramatic. Three naked male figures crouch in front of and near to the furnace; they form an elaborate and striking composition, displaying vigour of style and intense feeling for the subject. An angel (?) stoops over this group, and points to the furnace where the "children" are. A group comprising soldiers and the prophet is on our left. The elaborate studies of this learned and painstaking artist are shown in the complicated grouping and careful anatomy of the limbs of the before-mentioned group of crouching figures. This portion of the design owes much to the Michael-Angelesque inspiration of Spranger, who was a man of powerful intelligence marred by devotion to an exaggerated mannerism in conception, and whose dramatic ideas become, in consequence, melodramatic. It was in keeping with the defective training of this painter that his figures are generally ill proportioned, much as those of Michael Angelo are disproportioned; this, no doubt, was due quite as much to affectation as to ignorance—it was certainly not due to carelessness on the part of a painter who was much too self-conscious to forget what was due to his own claims to admiration. Nothing illustrates the decay of an art so strongly or so clearly as the wilful adoption by followers of the characteristic exaggerations of great masters; nothing is less hopeful than what we may call "Michael-Angelism" in design. We have much of this in the efforts of modern painters going hand in hand with well-intended imitations of Botticelli,

of Mantegna, of Titian, but, oddly enough, we have very few instances of attempts to graft modern artistic life on the original "stock" of nature, and still fewer where the severer original masters—such as Holbein, Da Vinci, and their like—have been taken as prototypes and models for studies analogous to theirs. We have current "isms" which refer to Mr. Burne Jones and Mr. Watts; and it is one of the strangest of modern facts that from his followers idolatry the world knows more of Mr. Rossetti's art than from his own pictures. The public which is contented with second-hand art is even more to blame than the artists, who are either incompetent or too idle to produce better.

'A Philosopher,' by Tournvliet, a man reading while leaning on a table, shows skill of the kind which hardly ever failed until the end of all art arrived; it is a sign of what may not unfairly be called inanimate design.—By Borgognone are several large and small pictures representing "landscapes with figures," the whole being meritorious and accomplished, and by no means devoid of spirit. The best of this able artist's productions is his 'Portrait of Himself,' in a reddish nightcap and a gown trimmed with green. It is a capital and sound piece of brush work, and doubtless an excellent likeness. In the round and chubby features and eyes unmarked by thought there are no signs of a man of genius, but the countenance is that of a studious and energetic man. We are under an impression that this picture has been engraved.—By Andrea Sacchi is an illustration of his favourite subject, 'The Vision of St. Francis,' which is marked by passionate conception more strongly than by grace and tact of execution; a broad, dashing, and hard manner distinguishes the picture, the shadows are too brown, and there is a corresponding lack of naturalness.—Works by Guido, of which the 'St. John in the Wilderness,' now in the Dulwich Gallery, is probably the best type, were once much admired. Here is another 'St. John in the Wilderness,' a replica, with variations in the attitude of the figure, of the capital example which cost Sir Francis Bourgeois, or rather Mr. Noel Desansfons, so much money. It is a nearly adult figure, that is somewhat less developed than the one at Dulwich; a lamb is at St. John's side. The expression of the face differs materially from that of the Dulwich picture; the features are youthful, and perhaps more intellectual. Like other replicas of the Dulwich picture, this 'St. John' is decidedly warmer in the carnations, that is, ruddier, but not so rich and tender in the greys of the flesh. This difference is by no means sufficient to discredit the authenticity of the picture as a work of Guido's, whose better productions are distinguished by a charming silvery warmth of tone in the flesh, which, while rarely absent in pictures of his best time, is seldom present in later and inferior ones. On the other hand, opaque redness of the flesh marks the hands of pupils and copyists of a painter whose great accomplishments have suffered even more from his employment of pupils than from the sentimentalism of his conceptions and the artificial character of his designs. The indifferent light on this picture is to be regretted, especially as it here represents the artist who produced the noble 'Aurora' of the Rospigliosi Palace. Nothing is commoner than a sneer at Guido, but the sneerers generally forget that superb and poetical masterpiece.—Near the Guido hangs a Pannini, being a 'View of Rome,' and comprising the Pont St. Angelo stretching across the front, with the "stern round tower of other days" on our right; St. Peter's, a happily selected portion of the composition, is in the centre. This picture recalls Canaletto in more than one respect, and is hardly equal to the works of the able artist to whom it is attributed. It is less warm in general colour, less rich in local tones, than we expect Pannini to be.

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We reckon Nicholas Poussin as an Italian and not as a French artist; indeed, it would be almost just to call him an antique Roman painter, and class him with the great Gaspar on one hand, the greater Mantegna on the other, while we grouped with the last the rugged, vigorous Squarcione and those who relied on Roman bas-reliefs for their technical prototypes. The accidents of birth and time have not affected the higher qualities of either of these painters, and N. Poussin always treated his subjects as if he were bound by sculptural laws. Here is a small picture which, doubtless rightly, bears the name of N. Poussin, and illustrates these remarks, although its subject is, historically at least, Christian. It is 'The Virgin and Child, with SS. John and Elizabeth.' Joseph is, in accordance with sculptural conventions, seated reading in the background. The composition is peculiarly happy but rigidly conventional, and it is rather more thoroughly formalized than is common in works of this painter. The Virgin, wearing her ample mantle of blue, stands on our left and is seen nearly in profile; in a pretty maternal manner she holds the infant Christ against her knees. She grasps the arm of the child, and thus keeps his body close to her. This is a very tender point of design well worthy of Poussin. Christ's extended left hand is employed in caressing the face of John, who kneels before him. Elizabeth, standing at the Virgin's side, contemplates this group with pathetic attention. It is noteworthy that the expressiveness of this design depends, as is almost invariably the case with the works of the later masters, on the energy and faithfulness of the attitudes and actions of the figures, and that it relies hardly at all on the vitality of the features. When we look at the faces it is not difficult to see that, like antique sculptures, they are immobile and emotionless.

A picture is to be seen here, the inspiration of which, like that animating all the above-named works, is essentially "Latin." It is by the Spanish painter S. Conca, a very "late" man, whose art was analogous to that of Murillo. It represents the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' or rather the Virgin in glory worshipped by a saint in black robes, probably a Spanish Dominican, and attended by amorini-like cherubim. The saint is very tall, stately, and large of limb, and, contrary to the Spanish custom of representing the Virgin in the Egyptian manner, as much bigger than her adorers, he is the larger figure in the design. This painting, although by no means a first-rate work of art, is very interesting on account of the comparative rarity of examples in this country which are ascribed to the later craftsmen of the Spanish school, whose productions have been often given to the Bolognese school. It shows Spanish earthiness of colour and the graceful sentimentality of a period which yielded to the influence of Murillo. A French picture ascribed to Watteau, and probably a good copy, a composition of figures in a landscape, is worthy of attention in passing.

The uncouth force of a Teutonic mind striving to express by means of art its intense pathos may be studied with profit in the so-called "Albert Dürer" of this collection. It is 'The Crucifixion,' or rather 'Taking down from the Cross,' which excited some discussion at Leeds a few years ago. It is so little like an Albert Dürer that we may at once dismiss the idea of its being his. The forms are too meagre and ascetic, the attitudes are too much strained, and most of the elements of the design are too merely grotesque to be due to the master of Nuremberg. Nor does the painting show enough of the higher elements of design, the poetry, the pathos, or the thoughtful impressions which are never absent from Dürer's work. The figures are on a gold ground, on the margin of which a wooden carved frame is represented, after the quaint manner of the school of Cologne, and in fact this picture is indebted to those retables in carved

and painted wood to which the German-Rhenish schools owed so much. Christ, whose limbs have stiffened dreadfully in the *rigor mortis*, is taken off the cross by means of a ladder, which is placed and used with the utmost simplicity of design. His features are mean in their types, common, and even ugly, and, if not at all vulgar, without a trace of soul. All the horrid, gross circumstances of death are distinctly shown by these features and by the pale, emaciated corpse. This corpse is elaborately studied, and laboriously, if not learnedly, drawn and modelled, but it is apparent that the same searching attention was not given to the dress of the strong fellow in a German costume who stands on the ladder. His dress is not thought out, and the folds are not entirely "accounted for": a sure sign of an inferior painter's handiwork. Obviously the artist did not exhaust his intelligence on his picture. The man in question supports the corpse under the rigid arms and clasps the chest; his figure is designed with remarkable aptitude and energy. A lad, a quaint, ill-drawn, and outrageously disproportioned figure, leans over one of the arms of the cross and helps to lower the body by grasping it with one hand. This figure, in its conception not less than in its execution, would have been impossible to Albert Dürer. An old fellow in a red cap and standing on the ground receives the corpse. On the ground are the lamenting Marys and other well, indeed passionately, designed figures. The Magdalen wears a brocade of scarlet and gold under her cloak of rich green. Such is the example which has been thoughtlessly ascribed to Albert Dürer, but which much more perfectly suggests the handiwork of Martin Schongauer. It is evidently due to a man of great ability, who had a restricted and wooden imagination, only able to conceive the pathos of his subject in a narrow way, and diligently trained to paint and draw in a frigid manner. The delicate finish and high modelling of most of the important parts, the extreme *naïveté* of the expressions, the beauty of the faces of the younger women, all of which have been most carefully painted, show conscientiousness and labour on the part of the artist, who had much to learn before he attained the skill of Dürer. The head of the Magdalen is too big for her figure. The expressions of her female companions, as is commonly the case in pictures by second-rate painters, are monotonously alike; they all weep, and the tears, exquisitely modelled, course after each other on every cheek. The gold of the background is not repeated in metal in the ornaments of the dresses. This is contrary to the usual practice of early Italian as well as German painters. This picture has been carefully restored.

CORNISH ANTIQUITIES.

Laregan, Penzance, Sept. 1, 1879.

SINCE you were good enough to publish my letter last year, giving an account of the exploration of the Ballowal tumulus in St. Just-in-Penwith, I have made some fresh discoveries, a brief notice of which may interest your antiquarian readers. In the first place, in the case of the great cairn at Ballowal, I have opened out and exposed to view the two encasing domes, and at the same time have caused all the ground between the outer ring and the external dome to be carefully overhauled to the level of the natural soil. In doing this a large sepulchral chamber was found at the south-west side, provided with a passage to the side of the mound, and roofed in with granite slabs. On the floor was a pavement, and under this a confused mass of burnt human bones and pottery. An empty grave, formed of granite slabs, lay between this chamber and the outer dome, and a plain earthen grave lay to the southward. Thus, taking into account the cinerary urns and cists previously discovered within the domes, this cairn contains examples of each and every early mode of burial

found in the district, and was probably in use as a cemetery during a long period of years. Four broken-down cairns on the cliff at Boregagan, a mile and a half south of Ballowal, yielded the fragments of more than a dozen urns, some of them of very large size and ornamented with a chevron pattern. A necklace of blue cylindrical beads, several perforated stones, a clasp or button, the portions of a glass vessel, and the base of a well chipped flint arrow-head, together with a perfect "miniature urn," were amongst the objects found in them.

On the hill called Chapel Karn Brea, four miles east of the Land's End, stands a cairn, 14 ft. 3 in. in height and 45 ft. in diameter, on the summit of which once stood a chapel, the stones of which were removed in 1816 to build a neighbouring barn. Believing it to be a genuine barrow of early date, I some years since sunk a shaft to the centre, but without result. Dissatisfied with such an imperfect trial, I this year caused a trench 20 ft. wide to be driven through the centre from the south-west side. Three enclosing walls were passed through in succession, the inner one being of ruder construction than the other two. In this latter wall was found a large stone, propped up on edge as if to serve as a rude door. On sinking within this, a trench was brought to light containing wood ashes, small pieces of pottery, and a few burnt splinters of human bone. A few feet beyond this again, and near the centre of the entire tumulus, the workmen uncovered a fine chamber, 8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 3 ft. wide. It was roofed in with granite blocks, but the walls were of very rude construction, and contained nothing but small atoms of pottery, wood ashes, a whetstone, and some black unctuous matter, the remains, perhaps, of an inhumated interment. It was probably the chamber of the original cairn, environed by the innermost of the three walls. At a higher level in the tumulus, and 13 ft. to the south-eastward, we came upon a well-constructed cist, 4 ft. square, covered by a single granite block of full a ton weight. Like the chamber this cist also proved to be empty. The various objects met with in the strata of this mound were curious and instructive. Lowest of all came flint chips, beach pebbles, limpet shells, a clay spindle whorl, a whetstone, some broken rubbing stones, ashes, and fragments of rude dark pottery. On the level of the top of the cist a piece of Samian ware was found, and fragments of pottery of the Roman period. Above these again were relics of the mediæval period, when the chapel was in use, such as opaque glass, immense roofing slates, ridge tiles, &c., and last of all metal buttons and a ferret bell. This cairn, occupying as it does the summit of the last hill in England, and being a landmark for sailors, I have restored to its former height, leaving the chambers exposed to view.

During the past fortnight I have explored another cairn, which has proved to be one of unusual interest. It is situated in the tenement of Tregaseal, near the village of St. Just, and measures about 40 ft. in diameter. In common with nearly all the Cornish tumuli, it is surrounded by a ring of stones which form the basement of the barrow. To all appearance it had been fully explored before, a broad trench having been driven by stone carriers into the centre. A little to the south-west of this point, however, we found a flat rock, on which had been constructed a rough cist. In this, mouth downwards, and wedged in by small stones, stood an urn, the bottom of which had been crushed into the vessel by the weight of the roofing stone, which had slipped out of its place. The total height of this urn, which has been completely restored, is 21 in., with a diameter of 16 in. at the mouth, and 18 at the bulge (7 in. below the rim), from which point spring two handles, each 5 in. in breadth. The whole of the upper portion is ornamented

with double indented lines arranged in bands, or acute angles, or in a diamond form. The bottom is only 6 in. in diameter, and upon the inside of it there stands out in relief (from a quarter to half an inch high) the distinct figure of a cross, chamfered or bevelled at the edges, with arms of equal length, which do not reach to the sides of the vessel. It has evidently been made with considerable care and trouble, and is no mere conventional ornament for the purpose of quartering the circle. Mr. Greenwell gives two or three instances of similar crosses having been found in Wilts and Dorset, but to account for them has hitherto defied the ingenuity of archaeologists. Immediately behind the cist in which the urn stood, on the south-west side, was the end wall of a very fine sepulchral chamber, one of the stones projecting from which formed also a portion of the roof of the cist. The chamber communicated with the outside of the mound, and the sides and roof were composed of fine granite slabs. It measured 11 ft. 6 in. in length, and the height was 3 ft. 6 in. The floor, as at Ballowal, was strewn with ashes, and the burned bones of a full-grown human subject, amongst which was a quantity of broken pottery and a long sand stone perforated at one end, and used, perhaps, as a whetstone. At the north-east end of the chamber was a raised platform, formed of two flat stones, both under and upon which burnt bones were found. A flint scraper and other broken flints occurred throughout the material of the barrow, which on the north side consisted of stone, and on the south of earth. Space will not permit me to enter at present into greater detail, or to add the notices of several other discoveries of minor importance in the same district. I must add, however, with regard to the subject of Cornish antiquities in general, that a great work has recently been accomplished for the county by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., who has laid down to scale (quarter of an inch to the foot) no less than fifty-six of the prehistoric monuments west of the river Tamar. It is to be hoped that the Society of Antiquaries, for whom the work has been done, may be able shortly to publish, for the benefit of the antiquarian world, a series which is at once so valuable and so complete. During the course of Mr. Lukis's work several new discoveries were made, such, for example, as cup markings on a rude dolmen called the "Three Brothers of Grugith," near Helston. A circle also was planned on Hawk's Tor, near Liskeard, which proved to be the largest in the west of England, both in its diameter (150 feet) and in the size of its stones, many of which were 9 ft. long, the largest being 13 ft. long, a fine prostrate pillar in the centre.

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE obituary of last week records the death, on the 4th inst., of Mr. Edward Blore, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A., one of the representative architects of the generation which preceded the advent of Sir G. G. Scott. The son of Mr. Thomas Blore, the author of 'The History of Rutland,' Edward Blore was another of the many instances of successful artists who have survived more than one generation of men, for he was, as we are told, born in Derbyshire, September 13th, 1789, consequently he was within a few days of attaining the age of ninety. The influence of Rickman prevailed when Blore was young, and that enthusiasm which culminated in Pugin affected Blore greatly, and chiefly in respect to archaeological studies. His inspiration was as much literary as artistic, and, like Sir G. G. Scott, he relied on the examples rather than on the spirit of the mediæval art of northern Europe. In fact, more than one generation had to pass away before the Gothic spirit was fully awakened. Blore's knowledge of Gothic and his skill as a draughtsman led to his being employed, while quite a lad, to

make drawings to illustrate his father's book. The success attending this effort ensured his employment in a similar capacity on Surtees's 'History of Durham,' Britton's 'English Cathedrals,' Clutterbuck's 'History of Hertfordshire,' and 'The Provincial Antiquities of Scotland.' His practical studies as an architect kept pace with these artistic exercises, and he produced several buildings which secured his professional position. Of this class of his works the alterations and exterior of Abbotsford, executed for Sir Walter Scott, are the first noteworthy instance. Blore became known to the great novelist by his contributions to 'The Provincial Antiquities.' Abbotsford is an exact example of Gothic architecture as understood by Sir Walter and suited to his convenience; and it was one of the first tolerable instances of "modern Gothic." Blore's next work of importance was at Peterborough Cathedral, where he superintended repairs which stopped short of "restoration," and designed some creditable fittings. He rebuilt the residential parts of Lambeth Palace in a style of which it is not unfair to say that it is not genuine Gothic. He repaired the library and the ancient and beautiful chapel at Lambeth; the office of "thoroughly restoring" that building was reserved for Mr. Seddon. Extensive works all over England attested Blore's success and the state of taste and learning in his time. Among these were numerous churches and domestic buildings; he was employed on a large scale at Windsor Castle, and, in a different style, directed by a similar spirit, he completed Buckingham Palace, which Nash did not finish; this task, considering its nature, was not ill done. He produced the designs for Prince Woronzow's palace in the Crimea.

EXTENSIVE works are far advanced having for their object the security of the Louvre against fire. Tubes have been placed along the walls and under the floors of the chief galleries of the great museum to convey water from a reservoir in the building and distribute it under considerable pressure.

THE Borghese Gallery is to be enlarged by the addition of new rooms on the first floor of the palace, destined to receive many fine works removed from other apartments where they have been injured by damp.

M. LOUIS DORCIÈRE, an able Genevese sculptor, is dead.

THE death of M. le Comte de Noé, better known as "Cham," one of the ablest, and probably the most brilliant and fecund, satirical draughtsmen of our time, happened on the 6th inst. He was born in 1819, and studied art under Delaroche and Charlet. He was one of the artists of the Paris *Charivari*, and from 1842 until lately the chief support of the periodical, and his place will be difficult to fill. He often supplied the texts of his drawings, and his caricatures, despite their keen edge, were generally good-natured and provocative of laughter. Personally "Cham" enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends and companions.

THE *Illustrated London News* tells us that the pictures and other works of art which were disposable by the late Lady Waldegrave have been bequeathed with the estates to Lord Carlingford, her husband, for life, with remainder to Lord Waldegrave for life, and, after this, in tail male. The more important bequests of Mr. C. Landseer, being considerable endowments of the Royal Academy and artistic benevolent societies, were some weeks since recorded in these columns.

THE seventh of eight stained glass lights in the window over Shakspeare's tomb has been placed lately. It is said to represent the "Seven Ages of Man." This window has been so far filled with pictures by means of subscriptions given by citizens of the United

States who have visited the church at Stratford-on-Avon.

A LETTER from Corfu mentions that strong indignation has been excited by an act of Turkish vandalism in the peninsula of Prevesa, where some very interesting ruins of a temple sacred to Jupiter (apparently part of the ruins of Nicopolis) have been used in the construction of walls and fortifications at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf.

MUSIC

HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

THE 156th meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, which was terminated last night in the Hereford Shire Hall with a concert of classical chamber music, after the performance of the 'Messiah' in the morning at the Cathedral, has not been a very successful gathering, and the stewards, in all probability, will have to contribute towards the outlay, whilst the collections at the Cathedral doors, which are applicable exclusively to the diocesan charities, will, it is feared, not be so large as in former years. Nor has the selection of the week's music, sacred and secular, been particularly inspiring and judicious. It is unfortunate that the new organist, Mr. Langdon Colborne, has officiated as conductor for the first time. His inexperience was manifested even in such a familiar oratorio as 'Elijah,' which ought to be now as easy of execution as the 'Messiah.' As the direction of the second evening concert, on the 11th inst., was handed over by Mr. Colborne to Mr. Sullivan, he might just as well have allotted to Mr. Done, the Worcester organist, the duty in the Cathedral, for the latter has had more than two score years of experience with the *bâton*. Again, as Madame Albani (Mrs. Ernest Gye) possesses special qualifications for the singing of sacred music, she ought not to have been confined to the few numbers in the 'Elijah' and in the 'Messiah,' with some four pieces in the evening concerts. As the Canadian lady was in splendid voice, this abstinence is the more to be regretted. Mendelssohn's setting of the Fifty-fifth Psalm, "Hear my prayer," which Madame Albani sang so superbly at the last Worcester festival, was given to a light *bravura* singer, Miss Thursby, the American artist, whose organ is not particularly sympathetic. It has been evident that to Miss Anna Williams ought to have been allotted the lion's share of the soprano music. Madame Paley, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Cummings were, of course, unexceptionable engagements; Madame Enriquez was acceptable, and Miss De Fonblanque promising; but why were Mr. Lloyd or Mr. Vernon Rigby, or Mr. Maybrick or Mr. Lewis Thomas, not engaged in place of the vocalists who have yet to acquire fame? The choir was rather unsteady, for the singers were brought together from distant parts without having the chances of regular training; the sopranos and contraltos were good, but the tenors and basses left much to be desired in power and in precision. The *ensembles*, therefore, were, on the whole, cold and conventional, and at times precarious in the attacks. There is no occasion to repeat here the detailed programme which has appeared in the *Athenæum*. In the execution of the symphonies and overtures the readings were somewhat rough, and an ill-judged attempt was made to confide to a violinist excellent in his younger days, but now advanced in years, the opening movement of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. The British composers were represented by Prince Leopold in a Lied with German words, the ballads by the late Henry Smart, J. E. Roedel, J. F. Barnett, Shield, Sullivan, Cummings, &c.; the foreign element comprised the names of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Weber, Spohr, M. Gounod, Hérold, Giordani, M. A. Thomas, Proch, Bellini, Donizetti, Signor Verdi, Signor Piniuti, Flotow, &c. Madame Albani sang at

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the second secular concert only Bellini's "Casta Diva" and "Robin Adair," Miss Anna Williams selected *scenas* by Beethoven and Weber, and Madame Enriquez a Romance by Spohr. When we contrast the above specimens of vocalization, what surprise can be felt that mixed audiences prefer the foreign composers?

The early services in the Cathedral were seriously affected by the imperfection of the ancient choir organ; for the performances an organ was erected by Messrs. Bradley & Foster, of Sheffield. It must be noted that the compositions at the choral services were solely by English composers; an anthem by the late Wesley, the organist of Gloucester, "O Lord, thou art my God," and a "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" in a flat, by Sir Herbert Oakeley, Mus. Doc., the Professor of Music at the Edinburgh University, were much admired, but the two styles are very much opposed. Wesley recalls his father, the great Bach musician, and belongs to a purely Anglican school, whilst Sir Herbert has been affected by Teutonic influences; both works are, however, sound and scholarly.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Sidney Lauderdale Smith, whose text was the first five verses of Psalm cxxviii, beginning with the words, "Blessed is every one who feareth the Lord." It was an excellent discourse in support of the charities, at the same time advocating the cause of music to promote devotional feeling in the services and at the festival.

THE LATE BARON TAYLOR.

THE patriarchal philanthropist of Paris is no more. Baron Taylor died last Saturday (September 6th) in his ninety-first year. For the greater part of his life he worked laboriously for the promotion of musical and dramatic art, and in the support of numerous charitable associations connected therewith. His family, English originally on his father's side, Belgian on that of his mother, settled in France, in which country the Baron (born in Brussels) was educated. He was connected with the courts of the first Napoleon, Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and eventually with the two Republics, not as a politician or courtier, but as a musical amateur, striving to enlist every form of government in the cause of progress and of charity. Trained at the Ecole Polytechnique, he reached in the army the rank of *chef d'escadron*. He was at one time Commissioner (Director) of the Théâtre Français, reviving the 'Marriage of Figaro,' and producing the 'Ernani' of M. Victor Hugo. He was ever founding or superintending all kinds of societies and institutions to benefit men of letters, actors, musicians, and painters; he carried a measure for the preservation of national monuments; through his influence the Luxor monument was imported from Egypt. His great institution is the Association des Artistes Musiciens, which he founded in 1843—a most prosperous and admirable institute, recognized as an "établissement d'utilité publique" by the President of the French Republic on the 31st of May, 1876. Baron Taylor retained the presidency of the Association up to his death, and attended the annual meeting in 1878; every musician of note in Paris is an official, and the Association has branches with committees in Algiers and in the chief provinces in France; there are also foreign correspondents. It is a vast machinery, in which eminent men of all professions co-operate. Such has been its success that a large property in the funds has been collected. Baron Taylor was a commander of the Legion of Honour, member of the Institute, and formerly a senator. His administrative ability was of the highest order, and he was one of the most liberal of benefactors to the human race.

Musical Gossip.

At the Globe Theatre a most useful addition has been made to the opera company by the en-

gagement of Mr. Wilford Morgan. For some unaccountable reason this artist has been strangely ignored, although he is an educated musician and well-trained tenor. Our contemporaries seem to have forgotten that he occupied the post of second tenor at Covent Garden Theatre under the late Mr. Gye, singing in Italian of course. He is well versed both in the sacred and secular schools of composition; and his setting of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' for solos, chorus, and orchestra, his ballads, &c., have attracted attention in the provinces, if not as their merits entitled them to do in the metropolis. For a short period he acted as double for Mr. Sims Reeves at the Alexandra Palace and other places, for he is master of the *répertoire* of our great English tenor. Mr. Wilford Morgan obtained a fair chance at last, when he was secured for the Imperial Theatre (Aquarium) for the tenor part in 'H.M.S. Pinafore,' in which he enjoyed great success. His powers are still better displayed now at the Globe Theatre, where, last Saturday night, he appeared at a short notice in 'Les Cloches de Corneville,' M. Planquette's music being certainly of a higher class than that of Mr. Sullivan's *opéra bouffe*. Another new-comer at the Globe is Miss Laura Clement, whose vocalization as Germaine was so pleasing as to be received with double encores; as an actress practice will be of benefit to her. A third change in the cast was in the character of the Bailie, now enacted by Mr. Righton with irresistible humour, only it may be questioned whether his improvised drollery found any place in the original French comic opera. The other parts were filled as before, the Miser being as powerfully portrayed as ever by Mr. Shiel Barry. In Samuel Lover's Oriental extravaganza, 'The Happy Man,' Mr. Shiel Barry plays a part rendered famous by Tyrone Power, and to which the new musical director has added some lively numbers.

THE very sudden death of Mr. G. T. Metzler from paralysis, in Scotland, where he was on a tour, on the 1st inst., will bring into the commercial market the extensive music publishing business carried on in Great Marlborough Street, under the firm of Metzler & Co. The late proprietor succeeded his father in the business, but extended its operations materially, possessing as he did administrative capacity of a high order. He had also a poetic vein, as he proved in the words he wrote for several songs set by Madame Sainton-Dolby, Virginia Gabriel (Mrs. George March), Mr. J. L. Hatton, the late Henry Smart, &c. He was the proprietor of the *Saturday Musical Review*, and was one of the founders and directors of the Comedy Opera Company, Limited, and the publisher of the music of 'H.M.S. Pinafore.'

MR. CARL ROSA's opera company have been playing this week at the Princess's Theatre, Edinburgh, in 'Mignon,' the 'Bohemian Girl,' 'Piccolino,' 'Maritana,' &c. As the engagements stand at present for the English opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre next January, Mr. Rosa has Miss Minnie Hauk (American) to sing in Mr. Hersee's adaptation of Signor Verdi's 'Aida,' in the 'Mignon' of M. Ambroise Thomas, and in the English version of the late Hermann Goetz's 'Taming of the Shrew,' for a limited number of representations. Madame Dolaro is to have the monopoly of Carmen; Herr Schott will appear as Rienzi; Mr. Maas will fill the tenor parts in 'Aida' and 'Mignon'; Miss Gaylord will be the other leading *prima donna*. The other artists will be Miss Burns, Mdlle. Verdi, Miss J. Yorke, Miss Warwick, Mr. Packard, Signor Leli (English), Messrs. Lyall, Snazelle, L. Crotty, &c. Before 1880 there will be changes in the present promises.

AN English adaptation of Bizet's 'Carmen' has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, with Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Rose Stella, Miss C. Vesey, Miss L. Graham, Signor

Leli, Messrs. Farley, Mather, Appleby, Marshall, and Wallace in the cast.

OUR English artists, dramatic and musical, who have been staying at Pontresina, Switzerland, got up a miscellaneous programme at the Hotel Krone, on the 28th ult., to assist the fund now being raised to erect a local English church. The musical drama 'Box and Cox,' by Messrs. Burnand and A. Sullivan, was performed, the cast including the composer, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. J. Barnby. Herr Otto Goldschmidt joined Mr. A. Sullivan in Mendelssohn's overture 'The Hebrides,' transcribed for four hands; Mrs. Palmer sang Mr. Sullivan's ballad, "Let me dream again"; Mrs. Bancroft gave recitations from the writings of Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Bancroft declaimed the 'Demon Ship'; Mrs. St. Aubyn sang a Lied by Schumann. The room was filled, and the amount raised exceeded 2,000 francs.

DR. VON BÜLOW will mount, during the forthcoming season at the Royal Hanover Opera-house, the Shakspearean opera by Berlioz, 'Beatrice et Benedict,' in consequence of the success of his 'Benvenuto Cellini' last season. Bizet's Spanish opera 'Carmen' will also be one of the novelties.

M. CHARLES LECOCQ's new opera, called 'La Jolie Persane,' libretto by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo, is in preparation at the Paris Renaissance, which has reopened for the season. M. Hervé's 'Panurge' is to be produced at the Bouffes Parisiens before the end of this week.

M. SAINT-SAËNS has written in the Paris *Voltaire* a most decided eulogium of the choral singing at the recent Birmingham Musical Festival: the singing at sight was a marvel to him. Herr Max Bruch has acknowledged his deep obligations to Sir M. Costa, band, and chorus for the care and attention bestowed on his cantata.

THOSE who are interested in the music of the Highlands will be glad to learn that a collection of Gaelic songs, with English translations, arranged with symphonies and accompaniments for the pianoforte, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Logan & Co., Inverness.

THE leading bass singer of the Grand Opéra in Paris, M. Belval, whose real name was Jules Gaffiot, died of apoplexy on the 4th inst., in his fifty-sixth year. His great characters were Marcel in the 'Huguenots,' Bertram in 'Robert le Diable,' Soliman in M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba,' the Cardinal in Halévy's 'Juive,' &c. He sang in Spain and in England at various times after his retirement in 1876 from the French lyric stage.

THE publishers of Buda-Pesth are preparing a 'Dictionary of Musical Biography' in Magyar. It is the first work of its class that has been brought out in Hungary. It is a curious fact that Dr. Liszt, although Hungarian, does not know his native tongue.

THE *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris of last Sunday published a list of the singers, new and old, forming the companies of the Grand Opéra and of the Opéra Comique. The majority of the artists specified have been referred to in the *Athenæum*; but it must be noted that M. Vaucorbeil makes no mention of Madame Nilsson, Señor Gayarré, and M. Faure, whose engagements have been announced.

MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN commenced his duties as conductor and musical director at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts last Monday, having recovered from his illness.

MILITARY bands now play every Sunday afternoon in all the parks which are under the control of the Government, but the Metropolitan Board of Works has not granted as yet permission for the two parks within its jurisdiction. The Home Secretary has remitted the penalties imposed in the action brought against the Brighton Aquarium Company, Mr. Cross being of opinion

that the Sunday concerts at the Aquarium were a source of innocent and instructive amusement, and quite unobjectionable on the score of public morality. He therefore saw no reason why the Aquarium should be interfered with. It is under the Remission of Penalties Act that the Government has authority to act in cases where fines are sought for by informers.

At the Olympic Theatre, last Monday night, 'H.M.S. Pinafore' was given by the Aquarium company nearly unchanged. Mr. Percy Blandford resumes the tenor part, from which he was displaced by Mr. Wilford Morgan. To the same theatre the ballet troupe of Her Majesty's Theatre has been transferred from the Aquarium, as that establishment has no licence for dancing, and has had to abandon the 'Fairy's' Fancy Ball.

At the reopening festival at Tewkesbury Abbey from the 23rd to the 30th inst., sermons will be preached by the Bishops of Gloucester, of Oxford, of Ely, of Derry, the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., the Revs. G. Portal, Foxley Norris, H. C. Shuttleworth, J. K. Little, &c. Processional hymns will be sung and psalms in the churchyard before entering the abbey; and there will be organ recitals by Mr. H. Rogers, the local professor, and Mr. C. H. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral. The choirs will be selected from the various cathedrals. There are to be Masonic festivals and public luncheons; the local institutions will be open to the visitors; and excursions will be made by rail, road, and river to places of interest easily accessible from Tewkesbury; special trains will run to and from Tewkesbury for the visitors at Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, Hereford, the Malvern Hills, Upton, &c.

DRAMA

LYCEUM.—MR. HENRY IRVING begs to inform the Public that this Theatre will REOPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, September 20th, when for a few nights prior to the production of the 'Iron Chest' will be presented the Play of 'THE BELLS,' preceded by an original Comedietta, by A. W. Pinero, entitled 'DAISY'S ESCAPE,' and conclude with Bayle Bernard's Farce of 'THE BOARDING SCHOOL.' The Dramatic Company include Mr. Irving, Messrs. Forrester, Barnes, Maud, C. Cooper, John Carter, F. Cooper, S. Johnson, Tyars, Beaumont, Norman Forbes, Pinero, Elwood, Andrews, Ferrand, &c.; Mesdames Terry, Myra Holmes, Murray, Harwood, Jewell, Paumerfort, and Miss Ellen Terry.—The Box Office open 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Hurst.

Dramatic Gossip.

AFTER a fortnight's recess the Duke's Theatre has reopened with Mr. Paul Meritt's drama of 'New Babylon,' a piece that has already run there for more than two hundred nights. The well-known scenes have been repainted and improved, and dresses and decorations generally have been renewed. No change of sufficient importance to call for mention has been made in the cast.

THE drama of 'Rough and Ready' has been produced at the Standard Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Meyrick in their original parts.

'Jo,' the well-known adaptation from Dickens, has been revived at the Surrey Theatre, with Miss Lee in her original part of Jo.

THE Greek historical drama mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago, 'The Assassination of Ogle,' by M. Andronopoulou, is being rendered into English with a view to publication. Whilst the version will have an interest of its own for English readers, it would, of course, be a mistake to judge the varied and sparkling literature of modern Greece by this one isolated specimen of a branch in which little has hitherto been done beyond translation and adaptation. If there should be any surplus from the sale of the drama, this will be applied to charitable purposes amongst the indigent Greeks in the neighbourhood of Macrynitz. A fact may here be mentioned which aptly illustrates the high value set upon education by the Greeks. The

father of the unfortunate correspondent who was killed by the Turks about a year ago raised amongst his friends a sum of several hundred pounds, and this sum he entrusted to a committee of Greek gentlemen for distribution amongst the peasants whose sufferings had been described by Mr. Charles Ogle in his letters to the *Times*. The accounts of the committee were recently sent in, and it was then found that the local administrators of the fund, in the exercise of the discretion left to them, had appropriated part of the relief money to providing education for the destitute children.

'LES ILOTES DE PITHIVIERS,' the long-promised comedy of M. Paul Ferrier, has been produced at the Gymnase Dramatique with moderate success. The hero whose ill-regulated proceedings are to effect the cure of the hero is in this instance his father-in-law. MM. Francès, Achard, and Landrol, Mesdames Jane May and Prioleau are among the interpreters.

MISCELLANEA

Félibien.—In the 'Biographie Universelle' it is stated that Dom Michel Félibien, a learned antiquary, having undertaken to write a history of Paris, and having worked at it for some years, died in 1719, leaving it still unfinished; and that it was completed by Lobineau and published in 1755. It struck me as strange that Lobineau should have taken thirty-six years to finish the work on which Félibien had already spent some ten or a dozen years. I turn to the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale,'—it confirms the date 1755. I go to Larousse's colossal 'Dictionnaire Universel,' the latest French work of the kind, and again I find 1755. It is often useful in these cases to try, if possible, a new track, for the chance of getting a bit of independent evidence. I open Rees's 'Cyclopædia' (1819), one of the best of our English books, and in many respects still valuable, and instead of 1755 I find 1725, with a reference to Moreri. This looks like a real correction, and suggests a solution of the concord in error of the three great French books. A penman's or printer's error, 5 for 2—induced, perhaps, by the curious attraction of the next figure, 5—occurring in the 'Biog. Univ.,' the earliest of the three (1815), might naturally be copied into the 'Nouv. Biog. Gén.' (1856), and again pass from one or both of these into Larousse (1872). I open Moreri, and find the date 1724. This is, as dates go, a sufficient confirmation of Rees. Thus far the examination has been confined to the articles on Félibien. Now for what is to be seen under "Lobineau." He died in 1727. If this be so, it is hardly likely that—in pre-spiritualist days—he should publish a learned work in 1755. Here is a curious result of a further search. The same three French dictionaries which in the article "Félibien" give 1755, in the article "Lobineau" give 1725 for the same event. Moreri too, under "Lobineau," gives 1725. The question of fact is practically settled by the entry of the book in the British Museum Catalogue, which gives 1725. Suffice it to add that the erroneous date 1755 reappears in "Félibien" in Meyer's 'Conversations-Lexikon,' in the 'English Cyclopædia,' and in Woodward and Cates's 'Encyclopædia of Chronology,' and in the last two the true date in the article "Lobineau." In Zedler's noble old 'Lexikon,' published in 1735, the date 1724 is given, art. "Félibien." This must, I suppose, be the earliest dictionary notice of the man. There is no art. "Lobineau" in Zedler or Meyer.

W. L. R. C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. J. H.—T. S.—E. W.—J. D.—J. L. W.—H. J. L.—G. C.—M. C.—T. T.—J. J. C. V.—C. H. T.—E. M.—received.

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